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THE NATIONAL COLLEGIATE
ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION

THE
NINETEEN - FORTY - EIGHT
YEARBOOK

Active = 279
 Conferences 27
 (112)

THE NATIONAL COLLEGIATE ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION

YEARBOOK

Containing the Association's year-end reports and the proceedings of the Forty-Third annual convention at San Francisco, California, Jan. 7-8, 1949

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OFFICERS OF THE ASSOCIATION

1949

HONORARY PRESIDENTS

Professor Charles W. Kennedy
Professor William B. Owens
Professor Philip O. Badger
Professor Wilbur C. Smith, M.D.

PRESIDENT

✓ Dr. Karl E. Leib
State University of Iowa

SECRETARY-TREASURER

✓ Kenneth L. Wilson
Hotel Sherman, Chicago

EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT

✓ Walter Byers
Hotel Sherman, Chicago
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THE COUNCIL

✓ Director Lloyd P. Jordan, Amherst College, First District
✓ Director Robert J. Kane, Cornell University, Second District
President Blake R. Van Leer, Georgia School of Tech., Third District
✓ Dean Lloyd C. Emmons, Michigan State College, Fourth District
✓ Professor Earle Davis, Wichita University, Fifth District
✓ Professor C. E. Southern, Arizona State College, Sixth District
✓ Professor Leo G. Provost, University of Utah, Seventh District
Dean Stanley B. Freeborn, University of California, Eighth District

Members at Large

✓ Rev. John H. Murphy, University of Notre Dame
Colonel Earl H. Blaik, U. S. Military Academy
✓ Dr. J. H. Nichols, Oberlin College
Dean A. B. Moore, University of Alabama
✓ Captain H. H. Caldwell, U. S. Naval Academy
✓ Commissioner Emil L. Larson, Border Conference
✓ Director Alfred R. Masters, Stanford University

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

✓ Asa S. Bushnell Eastern College Athletic Conf.
✓ N. W. Dougherty University of Tennessee
✓ E. LeRoy Mercer University of Pennsylvania
✓ James H. Stewart Southwest Conference
✓ Hugh C. Willett University of So. California
✓ Robert A. Fetzer University of North Carolina
✓ Reaves E. Peters Missouri Valley Intercollegiate Athletic Assoc.

COMMITTEES FOR 1949

(Note: The Basketball, Football, Swimming, and Track and Field Rules Committees are appointed on the "rotation-district representation" plan. For those committees the districts represented are indicated together with the years remaining in the term of appointment including 1949. All other committees are appointed annually from the membership-at-large. AL — denotes Member-at-Large: NHSF — denotes National High School Federation appointee and representative.)

RULES COMMITTEES

Dist.	Committeeman	Institution	Term
Basketball Rules			
1st	Ray Oosting	Trinity College	2
2nd	Lewis P. Andreas	Syracuse University	1
3rd	Gus K. Tebell	University of Virginia	3
4th	Douglas Mills	University of Illinois	4
5th	Bruce Drake	University of Oklahoma	2
6th	Eugene Lambert	University of Arkansas	3
7th	L. C. Butler	Colorado St. Col. of Education	4
8th	Justin M. Barry	Univ. of Southern California	1
AL	George R. Edwards	University of Missouri	2
Chairman: George R. Edwards			
Editor: Oswald Tower, Phillips Academy			

Football Rules

1st	DeOrmand		
	McLaughry	Dartmouth College	1
2nd	Ellwood A. Geiges	Temple University	4
3rd	Wallace Wade	Duke University	2
4th	H. O. Crisler	University of Michigan	2
5th	Ernest Quigley	University of Kansas	1
6th	Madison Bell	Southern Methodist Univ.	3
7th	E. L. Romney	Utah State Agricultural Col.	4
8th	A. L. Stiner	Oregon State College	3
AL	Wm. J. Bingham	Harvard University	1
Life Member: Amos Alonzo Stagg			
Chairman: Wm. J. Bingham			
Secretary: A. R. Hutchens			

Swimming Rules

1st	Karl B. Michael	Dartmouth College	2
2nd	Howard W. Stepp	Princeton University	2
3rd	R. E. Jamerson	University of North Carolina	1
4th	Richard Papenguth	Purdue University	4
5th	Jack McGuire	Iowa State College	2
6th	Arthur Adamson	Texas A. & M. College	1
7th	G. W. Tompkin	Colorado A. & M. College	3

8th	Tom Haynie	Stanford University	4
AL	Edward T. Kennedy	Columbia University	1
NHSF	C. E. Forsythe	Lansing, Michigan	
	Editor: Charles McCaffree, Jr.,	Michigan State College	
	Chairman: Edward T. Kennedy		
	Secretary: Howard W. Stepp		

Track and Field Rules

1st	Elliot B. Noyes	Dartmouth College	2
2nd	Charles D. Werner	Pennsylvania State	4
3rd	R. A. Fetzer	University of North Carolina	3
4th	Larry N. Snyder	Ohio State University	4
5th	Ralph Higgins	Oklahoma A and M College	1
6th	Frank Anderson	Texas A and M College	2
7th	Ike J. Armstrong	University of Utah	3
8th	Brutus Hamilton	University of California	1
AL	Wilbur Hutsell	Alabama Polytechnic Institute	1
NHSF	E. A. Thomas	Topeka, Kansas	
	Chairman: Wilbur Hutsell		

Association Football Rules

Robert H. Dunn	Swarthmore College
Lawrence E. Briggs	Univ. of Massachusetts
William Jeffrey	Pennsylvania State College
A. W. Marsh	Amherst College
J. H. Nichols	Oberlin College
J. J. Reed	Princeton University
Chairman: William Jeffrey	
Editor: Alfred A. Smith, Germantown Friends School	

(Advisory Committee)

Douglas Stewart	University of Pennsylvania
J. H. Schroeder	University of California
Lawrence Ludwig	University of Virginia

Boxing Rules

I. F. Toomey	University of California at Davis
Carl P. Schott	Pennsylvania State College
William J. Bleckwenn	University of Wisconsin
Edmund R. La Fond	Catholic University
John S. Merriman, Jr.	U.S. Coast Guard Academy
DeWitt Portal	San Jose State College
Chairman: William J. Bleckwenn	
Secretary: Edmund R. La Fond	

Fencing Rules

Frank A. Riebel	Ohio State University
Joseph Fiems	U.S. Naval Academy
Alvar Hermanson	University of Chicago
Rene Peroy	Harvard University
Miguel de Capriles	New York University
Chairman: Alvar Hermanson	
(Advisory Committee)	

A. A. Aurenheimer	University of Washington
Benjamin Burt	Syracuse University
Norman Armitage	Columbia University
Charles R. Schmitter	Michigan State College
Walter Langford	Notre Dame University
Harold van Buskirk	Houston, Texas

Gymnastics Rules

Charles Keeney	University of California
Maxmillian W. Younger	Temple University
Leslie J. Judd	Springfield College
Erwin F. Beyer	University of Chicago
Granville Johnson	University of Denver
Chester W. Phillips	U.S. Naval Academy
Chairman: Erwin F. Beyer	

(Advisory Committee)

C. W. Graves	University of Southern California
Hartley Price	Florida State University
Ralph Piper	University of Minnesota

Ice Hockey Rules

Louis F. Keller	University of Minnesota
J. Murray Murdoch	Yale University
David A. Tirrell	St. Johnsbury Academy
John Harmon	Boston University
Cheddy Thompson	Colorado College
Chairman: Louis F. Keller	
Secretary-Editor: David A. Tirrell	

(Advisory Committee)

Albert I. Prettyman	Universities of Upper New York
J. Howard Starr	Colgate University
W. E. S. Moulton	Brown University
W. J. Stewart	Jamaica Plains, Mass.
Percy Rogers	Phillips Exeter Academy

LaCrosse Rules

Harry J. Rockafeller	Rutgers University
Thomas J. Dent	Dartmouth College

C. G. Mallonee	Johns Hopkins University
Glenn N. Thiel	Pennsylvania State College
Morris D. Gilmore	U.S. Naval Academy
R. Kenneth Fairman	Princeton University
Chairman: Harry J. Rockafeller	

(Advisory Committee)

C. deC. Brower	U.S. Intercollegiate Lacrosse Assn.
John Sim	U.S. Intercollegiate Lacrosse Assn.
Ferris Thomsen	U.S. Intercollegiate Lacrosse Assn.
Charles E. Marsters	U.S. Intercollegiate Lacrosse Assn.
Royce N. Flippin	U.S. Intercollegiate Lacrosse Assn.

Wrestling Rules

B. R. Patterson	University of Nebraska
J. E. Bullock	Williams College
Clifford Keen	University of Michigan
Julius F. Wagner	Colorado A. & M. College
E. F. Caraway	Lehigh University
Raymond Swartz	U.S. Naval Academy
Frank Gardner	National High School Federation
Chairman: B. R. Patterson	
Secretary: E. F. Caraway	

(Advisory Committee)

W. Austin Bishop	Franklin and Marshall College
Everett Lantz	University of Wyoming
L. L. Mendenhall	Iowa State Teachers College
Fendley Collins	Michigan State College
Arthur Griffith	Oklahoma A. & M. College
M. Briggs Hunt	University of California at Los Angeles

TOURNAMENT COMMITTEES

Baseball Committee

1st	Walter Snell	Brown University
2nd	E. D. Barnes	Colgate University
3rd	R. A. Smith	Washington and Lee University
4th	John Kobs	Michigan State College
5th	A. J. Lewandowski	University of Nebraska
6th	Lloyd Messersmith	Southern Methodist University
7th	Fritz Brennecke	Colorado School of Mines
8th	Clinton W. Evans	University of California
AL	Frank G. McCormick	University of Minnesota
Chairman: Frank G. McCormick		

Baseball Tournament

E. D. Barnes	Colgate University
John Kobs	Michigan State College
Lloyd Messersmith	Southern Methodist University
Clinton W. Evans	University of California
Frank G. McCormick (Chairman)	University of Minnesota

Selection Committees

1st District

Walter Snell (Chairman)	Brown University
E. C. Roundy	Colby College
Ethan Allen	Yale University

2nd District

Everett D. Barnes (Chairman)	Colgate University
Paul Amen	U. S. Military Academy
Charles Gelbert	Lafayette College

3rd District

R. A. Smith (Chairman)	Washington and Lee University
Wally Rabb	University of North Carolina
Roy Mundorff	Georgia School of Technology

4th District

Floyd Stahl (Chairman)	Ohio State University
Charles Maher	Western Michigan College
Clarence J. Klein	Notre Dame University

5th District

A. J. Lewandowski (Chairman)	University of Nebraska
Leroy Timm	Iowa State College
John Simmons	University of Missouri

6th District

Lloyd Messersmith (Chairman)	Southern Methodist Univ.
J. F. McKale	University of Arizona
A. E. Jones	Baylor University

7th District

Fritz Brennecke (Chairman)	Colorado School of Mines
Glenn Jacoby	University of Wyoming
Clyde W. Hubbard	Montana State

8th District

Clinton W. Evans (Chairman)	University of California
Justin M. Barry	University of Southern California
Ralph Coleman	Oregon State University

Basketball Tournament

Arthur Lonborg Northwestern University
 George R. Edwards University of Missouri
 Reaves E. Peters Missouri Valley Intercollegiate A. A.
 Everett Dean Stanford University
 Asa S. Bushnell Eastern College Athletic Conference
 Chairman: Arthur Lonborg

Selection Committees

1st District

✓ Ray Oosting (Chairman) Trinity College
 ✓ William H. McCarter Dartmouth College
 ✓ Edward Hickox American International College

2nd District

✓ Lewis P. Andreas (Chairman) Syracuse University
 ✓ Franklin C. Cappon Princeton University
 ✓ John Lawther Pennsylvania State College

3rd District

✓ August K. Tebell (Chairman) University of Virginia
 ✓ Adolph Rupp University of Kentucky
 ✓ Edmund M. Cameron Duke University

4th District

✓ Douglas R. Mills (Chairman) University of Illinois
 ✓ Ben Van Alstyne Michigan State College
 ✓ W. S. Chandler Marquette University

5th District

✓ Bruce Drake (Chairman) University of Oklahoma
 ✓ A. E. Eilers Missouri Valley Conference
 ✓ Clyde E. McBride Kansas City (Mo.) Star

6th District

✓ Eugene Lambert (Chairman) University of Arkansas
 ✓ Jack Gray University of Texas
 ✓ J. F. McKale University of Arizona

7th District

✓ L. C. Butler (Chairman) Colorado State College of Education
 ✓ Vadal Peterson University of Utah
 ✓ Juan Reid Colorado College

8th District

✓ Justin M. Barry (Chairman) University of S. California
 ✓ Jack Friel Washington State
 ✓ C. M. Price University of California

Dennis A. Heenan

Santa Clara

Golf Tournament

Ted B. Payseur Northwestern University
 Ellis P. Hagler Duke University
 Robert H. Kepler Ohio State University
 George Hall Cornell University
 Charles E. Finger Stanford University
 Ted B. Payseur

Tennis Tournament

William C. Ackerman University of Calif. at Los Angeles
 Paul Bennett Northwestern University
 Charles Garland Baltimore, Maryland
 Norman Bramall Haverford College
 Emmet Paré Tulane University
 D. A. Penick Texas University
 Chairman: William C. Ackerman

MISCELLANEOUS COMMITTEES

Eligibility

H. C. Willett University of Southern California
 Oliver K. Cornwell University of North Carolina
 Victor O. Schmidt Pacific Coast Intercollegiate Ath. Conf.
 Chairman: H. C. Willett

Preservation of Records

J. Kyle Anderson University of Chicago

Publications

Ralph Furey Columbia University

Small Colleges

Malcolm E. Morrell Bowdoin College
 C. Ward Macy Coe College
 C. E. Bilheimer Gettysburg College
 J. H. Nichols Oberlin College
 Hugh Tiner George Pepperdine College
 John Truesdale Grinnell College
 N. W. Shepard Davidson College
 Howard Olson Colorado College

Chairman: J. H. Nichols

ROLL OF MEMBERS

(This listing is based on the best information available to the Secretary February 1 1949. The abbreviations are (P) president, (F) faculty representative or athletic chairman, (AD) athletic director or graduate manager of athletics.)

First District 30

- ✓ American International College, Springfield, Mass.: John H. Miller (P), Henry A. Butova (F) and (AD).
- ✗ Amherst College, Amherst, Mass.: Charles W. Cole (P) and (F), Lloyd P. Jordan (AD).
- ✗ Bates College, Lewiston, Me.: Charles F. Phillips (P), Ernest M. Moore (F) and (AD).
- ✗ Boston College, Chestnut Hill, Mass.: Very Rev. William Lane Keleher, S.J. (P), Rev. Maurice J. Dullea, S.J. (F), John Curley (AD).
- ✗ Boston University, Boston, Mass.: Daniel L. Marsh (P), John M. Harmon (F) and (AD).
- ✗ Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Me.: Kenneth C. M. Sills (P), Malcolm E. Morrell (F) and (AD).
- ✗ Brown University, Providence, R.I.: Henry M. Wriston (P), Samuel T. Arnold (F), Paul F. Mackesey (AD).
- ✗ Colby College, Waterville, Me.: J. Seelye Bixler (P), G. F. Loebis (F), Ellsworth W. Millett (AD).
- ✓ College of the Holy Cross, Worcester, Mass.: Very Rev. John A. O'Brien, S.J. (P), Rev. J. M. Tiernan, S.J. (F), Eugene Flynn (AD).
- ✓ Dartmouth College, Hanover, N.H.: John S. Dickey (P), Paul Sample (F), William H. McCarter (AD).
- ✓ Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.: James Bryant Conant (P), William J. Bingham (F) and (AD).
- ✓ Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, Mass.: James R. Killian (P), Horton G. Stever (F), Ivan Geiger (AD).
- ✓ Middlebury College, Middlebury, Vt.: Samuel S. Stratton (P), Phelps N. Swett (F), Arthur M. Brown (AD).
- ✓ Northeastern University, Boston, Mass.: Carl Stephens Ell (P), Edward S. Parsons (AD).
- ✓ Norwich University, Northfield, Vt.: Homer L. Dodge (P), Carl Brehmer (F), John Heffernan (AD).
- ✓ Providence College, Providence, R.I.: Very Rev. Robert J. Slavin (P), Rev. A. B. Begley (F) and (AD).
- ✓ Rhode Island State College, Kingston, R.I.: Carl R. Woodward, (P) and (F), Frank Keaney (AD).
- ✓ Springfield College, Springfield, Mass.: Paul M. Limbert (P), E. W. Pennock (F), John W. Bunn (AD).
- ✓ Trinity College, Hartford, Conn.: George Keith Funston (P), Ray Oosting (F) and (AD).
- ✓ Tufts College, Medford, Mass.: Leonard Carmichael (P), Edward MacNaughton (F), W. Stanton Yeager (AD).
- ✓ United States Coast Guard Academy, New London, Conn.: Rear Admiral W. N. Derby, Superintendent, Capt. S. E. Swicegood (F), Commander John S. Merriman, Jr. (AD).
- ✓ University of Connecticut, Storrs, Conn.: A. N. Jorgensen (P), Wendell H. Kinsey (F), George Van Bibber (AD).
- ✓ University of Massachusetts, Amherst, Mass.: Ralph A. Van Meter (P), Robert D. Hawley (F), Curry S. Hicks (AD).
- ✓ University of Maine, Orono, Me.: Arthur A. Hauck (P), Clifford Patch (F), Elton E. Wieman (AD).

1st district - none

2nd district

- 1) Hartwick Coll., Oneonta, N.Y.
- 2) St. Tchrs. Coll., Cortland, NY

3rd district

- 1) Florida St. U., Tallahassee
- 2) Hampton Ins., Va.

4th district

- 1) Wilberforce (Ohio)

5th district

- 1) Nebraska St. Tchrs., Wayne
- 2) U. of North Dakota
- 3) Wartburg Coll.

6th district

- 1) Hardin College
- 2) North Texas St., Denton
- 3) Philander Smith, Little Rock
- 4) Trinity University
- 5) U. of Houston

7th district - none

8th district

- 1) Idaho St. Coll., Pocatello

Conference

- 1) Gulf Coast Intercollegiate (Houston, Hardin, Trinity & N. Texas St.)

University of New Hampshire, Durham, N.H.: Arthur S. Adams (P), Gilbert B. Gould (F), Carl Lundholm (AD).
 University of Vermont, Burlington, Vt.: John S. Millis (P), F. D. Carpenter (F), W. L. Gardner (AD).
 Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn.: Victor L. Butterfield (P), J. Frederick Martin (F) and (AD).
 Williams College, Williamstown, Mass.: James Phinney Baxter III (P), John Joy (AD).
 Worcester Polytechnic Institute, Worcester, Mass.: Rear Admiral Wat Tyler Cluverius (P), Percy R. Carpenter (F), and (AD).
 Yale University, New Haven, Conn.: Charles Seymour (P), Richard Carroll (F), R. G. H. Kiphuth (AD).

Second District - 60

- ✗ Alfred University, Alfred, N.Y.: M. Ellis Drake (P), S. R. Scholes, Jr. (F), James A. McLane (AD).
- ✗ Allegheny College, Meadville, Pa.: L. T. Benezet (P), H. S. Rhinesmith (F), H. Paul Way (AD).
- ✗ Brooklyn College, Brooklyn, N.Y.: Harry D. Gideonse (P), Arnold Broggi (F), Richard Boyce (AD).
- ✗ Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute, Brooklyn, N.Y.: Harry S. Rogers (P), H. Q. Middendorf (F), Arthur H. Meinhold (AD).
- ✗ Canisius College, Buffalo, N.Y.: Very Rev. R. Schouten (P), James H. Crowdle (F), T. J. Dineen (AD).
- ✗ Clarkson College of Technology, Potsdam, N.Y.: Jess H. Davis (P), F. C. Wilson (F), Henry R. Hodge (AD).
- ✗ Colgate University, Hamilton, N.Y.: Everett N. Case (P), Carl A. Kallgren (F), William A. Reid (AD).
- ✗ College of the City of New York, New York, N.Y.: Harry N. Wright (P), F. S. Lloyd (F), Sam Winograd (AD).
- ✗ Colleges of the Seneca, (Hobart), Geneva, N.Y.: Alan W. Brown (P), Francis L. Kraus (F), and (AD).
- ✗ Columbia University, New York, N.Y.: Dwight D. Eisenhower (P), Ralph Furey (AD).
- ✗ Cornell University, Ithaca, N.Y.: Edmund Ezra Day (P), Bristow Adams (F), Robert J. Kane (AD).
- ✗ Duquesne University, Pittsburgh, Pa.: Very Rev. Francis P. Smith C.S.Sp. (P), Rev. S. J. Federici, C.S.Sp. (F), W. John Davis (AD).
- ✗ Fordham University, New York, N.Y.: Very Rev. Robert I. Gannon (P), Rev. Kevin O'Brien (F), John F. Coffey (AD).
- ✗ Franklin and Marshall College, Lancaster, Pa.: Theodore A. Distler (P), Max E. Hannum (F), S. Woodrow Sponaugle (AD).
- ✗ Gettysburg College, Gettysburg, Pa.: Henry W. A. Hanson (P), C. E. Bilheimer (AD).
- ① Hamilton College, Clinton, N.Y.: Robert W. McEwen (P), Winton Tolles (F), Mox A. Weber (AD).
- ✗ Haverford College, Haverford, Pa.: Gilbert F. White (P), Roy E. Randall (F) and (AD).
- ✗ Hofstra College, Hempstead, N.Y.: John C. Adams (P), E. Trudeau Thomas (F), John B. MacDonald (AD).
- ✗ Ithaca College, Ithaca, N.Y.: Leonard B. Job (P), Ben A. Light (F) and (AD).
- ✗ Lafayette College, Easton, Pa.: Ralph C. Hutchison (P), Lawrence Conover (F), William H. Anderson (AD).
- ✗ LaSalle College, Philadelphia, Pa.: Brother G. Paul, F.S.C. (P), James J. Henry (AD).
- ✗ Lehigh University, South Bethlehem, Pa.: Martin D. Whitaker (P), J. Douglas Leith (F), P. L. Sadler (AD).

- ✓ Lock Haven Teachers College, Lock Haven, Pa.: Richard T. Parsons (P), E. I. Schrot (F), W. Howard Vost (AD).
- ✓ Manhattan College, New York, N.Y.: Brother B. Thomas, F.S.C. (P), Richard J. Cole (F), and (AD).
- ✓ Moravian College, Bethlehem, Pa.: Raymond S. Hauptert (P), Harvey T. Gillespie (AD).
- ✓ Muhlenberg College, Allentown, Pa.: Levering Tyson (P), John V. Shankweiler (F), Gurney F. Afflerbach (AD).
- ✓ New York University, New York, N.Y.: Harry Woodburn Chase (P), John F. Sullivan (F), John E. Miller (AD).
- ✓ Niagara University, Niagara Falls, N.Y.: Very Rev. Francis L. Meade, C.M. (P), Rev. Edward C. Mannion, C.M. (F), John J. Gallagher (AD).
- ✓ Pennsylvania Military College, Chester, Pa.: Colonel F. K. Hyatt (P), Colonel Clarence Starr (F), Colonel J. Elwood Ludwig (AD).
- ✓ Pennsylvania State College, State College, Pa.: James Milholland (Acting P), P. L. Bentley (F), C. P. Schott (AD).
- ✓ Princeton University, Princeton, N.Y.: Harold W. Dodds (P), F. R. B. Godolphin (F), R. Kenneth Fairman (AD).
- ✓ Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N.Y.: Livingston W. Houston (P), H. Oakley Sharp (F), Roland Brown (AD).
- ✓ Rutgers University, New Brunswick, N.J.: Robert C. Clothier (P), Albert E. Meder, Jr. (F), George E. Little (AD).
- ✓ St. John's University, Brooklyn, N.Y.: Rev. J. A. Flynn, C.M. (P), Rev. Joseph W. Browne (F), W. T. McLaughlin (AD).
- ✓ St. Joseph's College, Philadelphia, Pa.: Rev. John J. Long, S.J. (P), Rev. James A. V. Buckley, S.J. (F), George A. Bertelsman (AD).
- ✓ St. Lawrence University, Canton, N.Y.: Eugene Garrett Bewkes (P), Charles M. Rebert (F), Ronald T. Burkman (AD).
- ✓ Seton Hall College, South Orange, N.J.: Msgr. J. F. Kelley (P), Rev. James A. Carey (AD).
- ② Siena College, Loudonville, N.Y.: Father Mark Kennedy (P), Leo A. Callahan (F), Father M. Fitzgerald (AD).
- ✓ State Teachers College, Shippensburg, Pa.: Harry Kriner (P), Charles R. Eurich (F) and (AD).
- ✓ State Teachers College, West Chester, Pa.: Charles S. Swope (P), William R. Benner (F) and (AD).
- ✓ Stevens Institute of Technology, Hoboken, N.J.: Harvey N. Davis (P), John A. Davis (F) and (AD).
- ✓ Swarthmore College, Swarthmore, Pa.: John W. Nason (P), Willis J. Stetson (F), Carl K. Dellmuth (AD).
- ✓ Syracuse University, Syracuse, N.Y.: William P. Tolley (P), F. G. Crawford (F), Lewis P. Andreas (AD).
- ✓ Temple University, Philadelphia, Pa.: Robert L. Johnson (P), M. E. Gladfelter (F), Earl R. Yeomans (AD).
- ✓ Union College, Schenectady, N.Y.: Carter Davidson (P), C. W. Huntley (F), J. Harold Wittner (AD).
- ✓ United States Merchant Marine Academy, Kings Point, N.Y.: Rear Adm. Gordon McLentock (P), Capt. William H. Randall (F), Commander William J. Reinhart (AD).
- ✓ United States Military Academy, West Point, N.Y.: Maj. Gen. Bryant E. Moore, Superintendent; Lt. Col. O. C. Krueger (F), Col. Earl H. Blaik (AD).
- ✓ United States Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.: Rear Admiral J. L. Holloway, Superintendent, Captain Frank L. Ward (F), Captain H. H. Caldwell (AD).
- ✓ University of Buffalo, Buffalo, N.Y.: Samuel P. Capen (P), Reginald Pegrum (F), James E. Peelle (AD).
- ✓ University of Delaware, Newark, Del.: William S. Carlson (P), Charles Lanier (F), William D. Murray (AD).

- University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa.: Harold Stassen (P), Arnold K. Henry (F), H. Jamison Swarts (AD).
- University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, Pa.: R. H. Fitzgerald (P), Norman Ochsenhirt (F), Tom J. Hamilton (AD).
- ✓ University of Puerto Rico, Rio Piedras, P.R.: Jaime Benitez (P), Jose Gueits (F), Felicio M. Torregrosa (AD).
- ✓ University of Rochester, Rochester, N.Y.: Alan Valentine (P), Frank P. Smith (F), Louis A. Alexander (AD).
- ✓ Villanova College, Villanova, Pa.: Very Rev. Francis X. N. McGuire, O.S.A. (P), Rev. E. B. McKee, O.S.A. (F), William M. Connelly (AD).
- ✓ Waynesburg College, Waynesburg, Pa.: Paul R. Stewart (P), M. K. Talpos (F), J. Stanton Keck (AD).
- ✓ Westminster College, New Wilmington, Pa.: John Orr (Acting P), Grover C. Washabaugh (F) and (AD).
- ✓ West Virginia University, Morgantown, W. Va.: Irvin Stewart (P), G. O. Romney (F), Roy M. Hawley (AD).

Third District - 50

- ✓ Alabama Polytechnic Institute, Auburn, Ala.: Ralph B. Draughon (P), Roger W. Allen (F), Wilbur Hutsell (AD).
- ✓ American University, Washington, D.C.: Paul F. Douglass (P), Harold Davis (F), Stafford H. Cassell (AD).
- ✓ Catholic University of America, Washington, D.C.: Rt. Rev. Msgr. Patrick J. McCormick (P), Rev. John M. Walsh (F), Edmund R. LaFond (AD).
- ✓ Citadel, The, Charleston, S.C.: General Charles P. Summerall (P), Lt. Col. D. S. McAlister (F), J. Quinn Decker (AD).
- ✓ Clemson Agricultural College, Clemson College, S.C.: Robert F. Poole (P), L. W. Milford (F), Frank Howard (AD).
- ✓ College of William and Mary, Williamsburg, Va.: John E. Pomfret (P), Sharvy G. Umbeck (F), Reuben N. McCray (AD).
- ✓ Davidson College, Davidson, N.C.: John R. Cunningham (P), J. F. Pinkney (F), N. W. Shepard (AD).
- ✓ Duke University, Durham, N.C.: H. Hollis Edens (P), Charles A. Jordan (F), E. M. Cameron (AD).
- ① Emory University, Atlanta, Ga.: Goodrich C. White (P), J. G. Stipe (F), Thomas McDonough (AD).
- ✓ Furman University, Greenville, S.C.: John L. Plyler (P), H. R. Dobson (F) and (AD).
- ✓ Georgetown University, Washington, D.C.: Very Rev. Lawrence C. Gorman, S.J. (P), Rev. Robert Parsons (F), Jack L. Hagerty (AD).
- ✓ George Washington University, Washington, D.C.: Cloyd H. Marvin (P), C. M. Farrington (F) and (AD).
- ✓ Georgia School of Technology, Atlanta, Ga.: Blake R. Van Leer (P), T. E. Evans (F), William A. Alexander (AD).
- ② Howard University, Washington, D.C.: Mordecai W. Johnson (P), St. Clair Price (F), Edward L. Jackson (AD).
- ✓ Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md.: G. W. Bronk (P), William F. Logan (F), C. Gardner Mallonee (AD).
- ✓ Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, La.: Harold Stoke (P), J. G. Lee, Jr. (F), T. P. Heard (AD).
- ✓ Mississippi College, Clinton, Miss.: D. M. Nelson (P), A. E. Wood (F), Stanley L. Robinson (AD).
- ✓ Mississippi State College, State College, Miss.: Fred T. Mitchell (P), B. P. Brooks (F), C. R. Noble (AD).
- ✓ North Carolina State College, Raleigh, N.C.: John W. Harrelson (P), H. A. Fisher (F), Roy Clogston (AD).

Presbyterian College, Clinton, S.C.: Marshall W. Brown (P), P. Thompson (F), Walter A. Johnson (AD).

Rollins College, Winter Park, Fla.: Hamilton Holt (P), W. C. Stone (F), Jack McDowall (AD).

Southwestern Louisiana Institute, Lafayette, La.: Joel Lafayette Fletcher (P), Roland J. Cambre (F), George Mitchell (AD).

✓ Tulane University, New Orleans, La.: Rufus C. Harris (P), F. U. Lake (F), Horace Renegar (AD).

Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee Institute, Ala.: F. D. Patterson (P), G. W. A. Johnston (F), Cleve L. Abbott (AD).

✗ University of Alabama, University, Ala.: John Gallallee (P), A. B. Moore (F), Frank W. Thomas (AD).

University of Baltimore, Baltimore, Md.: T. H. Wilson (P), Francis M. Skaff (AD).

University of Florida, Gainesville, Fla.: J. H. Miller (P), W. H. Wilson (F), Raymond B. Wolf (AD).

University of Georgia, Athens, Ga.: J. C. Rogers (P), Alfred W. Scott (F), Wallace Butts (AD).

✓ University of Kentucky, Lexington, Ky.: H. L. Donovan (P), A. D. Kirwan (F), Bernie A. Shively (AD).

✓ University of Louisville, Louisville, Ky.: John W. Taylor (P), Fred W. Stamm (F), John Heldman, Jr. (AD).

University of Maryland, College Park, Md.: H. C. Byrd (P), G. F. Eppley (F), James Tatum (AD).

University of Miami, Coral Gables, Fla.: B. F. Ashe (P), Russell A. Rasco (F), John J. Harding (AD).

University of Mississippi, University, Miss.: John D. Williams, Chancellor, T. A. Bickerstaff (F), C. M. Smith (AD).

University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, N.C.: Frank P. Graham (P), A. W. Hobbs (F), R. A. Fetzner (AD).

✓ University of Richmond, Richmond, Va.: G. M. Modlin (P), R. C. McDanel (F), Malcolm Pitt (AD).

University of South Carolina, Columbia, S.C.: Norman Murray Smith (P), J. F. Penney (F), Rex Enright (AD).

University of the South, Sewanee, Tenn.: H. M. Gass (P), G. S. Bruton (F), Gordon M. Clark (AD).

✓ University of Tennessee, Knoxville, Tenn.: James D. Hoskins (P), N. W. Dougherty (F), Robert R. Neyland (AD).

University of Virginia, Charlottesville, Va.: Colgate W. Darden (P), Norton Pritchett (F) and (AD).

✓ Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tenn.: Harvie Branscomb (P), Fred Lewis (F), Henry Sanders (AD).

Virginia Military Institute, Lexington, Va.: Maj. Gen. R. J. Marshall, Superintendent, Col. Oliver Bucher (F), Col. Frank L. Summers (AD).

Virginia Polytechnic Institute, Blackburg, Va.: Walter S. Newman (P), C. P. Miles (F), W. L. Younger (AD).

Wake Forest College, Wake Forest, N.C.: Thurman Kitchin (P), F. W. Clonts (F), J. H. Weaver (AD).

Washington College, Chestertown, Md.: Gilbert W. Mead (P), Harry S. Russell (F), Frederick Bumshott (Acting AD).

✓ Washington and Lee University, Lexington, Va.: Francis P. Gaines (P), Clayton E. Williams (F), R. A. Smith (AD).

Western Kentucky State Teachers College, Bowling Green, Ky.: Paul L. Garrett (P), L. T. Smith (F), V. Ted Hornback (AD).

Western Maryland College, Westminster, Md.: Lowell S. Ensor (P), Forrest L. Free (F), Charles W. Havens (AD).

✓ Xavier University, New Orleans, La.: Mother M. Agatha (P), Robert S. Shea (F), Alfred C. Priestly (AD).

Fourth District - 54

Albion College, Albion, Mich.: W. W. Whitehouse (P), William Gilbert (F), D. R. Sprankle (AD).

Ashland College, Ashland, O.: Raymond W. Bixler (P), L. E. Lindower (F), George H. Donges (AD).

Baldwin Wallace College, Berea, O.: Albert Riemenschneider (P), H. T. Ficken (F), Ray Watts (AD).

Beloit College, Beloit, Wis.: Carey Cronies (P), P. W. Boutwell (F), Dolph Stanley (AD).

Bowling Green State University, Bowling Green, O.: F. J. Prout (P), Ralph G. Harshman (F), Harold Anderson (AD).

✓ Butler University, Indianapolis, Ind.: M. O. Ross (P), W. L. Howard (F), Paul D. Hinkle (AD).

Carroll College, Waukesha, Wis.: Nelson V. Russell (P), Roy Weir (F), John W. Breen (AD).

✗ Case Institute, Cleveland, O.: T. Keith Glennan (P), H. D. Churchill (F), Ray A. Ride (AD).

✗ Central Michigan College of Education, Mt. Pleasant, Mich.: Charles L. Anspach (P), Joseph P. Carey (F), D. P. Rose (AD).

College of Wooster, Wooster, O.: Howard F. Lowry (P), Karl Ver Steeg (F), E. M. Hole (AD).

Denison University, Granville, O.: Kenneth I. Brown (P), Edson C. Rupp (F), Walter J. Livingston (AD).

✓ DePaul University, Chicago, Ill.: Very Rev. Comerford J. O'Malley, C.M. (P), Rev. Joseph G. Phoenix, C. M. (F), Raymond J. Meyer (AD).

DePauw University, Greencastle, Ind.: Clyde E. Wildman (P), L. H. Turk (F), Raymond R. Neal (AD).

Fenn College, Cleveland, O.: Edward Hodnett (P), John W. McNeill (F), H. E. Woodling (AD).

✓ Illinois Institute of Technology, Chicago, Ill.: Henry Towley Heald (P), John J. Schommer (F) and (AD).

Illinois State Normal University, Normal, Ill.: R. W. Fairchild (P), H. J. Ivens (F), Howard J. Hancock (AD).

Indiana University, Bloomington, Ind.: Herman B. Wells (P), W. R. Breneman (F), Paul J. Harrell (AD).

✓ John Carroll University, Cleveland, O.: Rev. Frederick E. Welfle (P), Rev. G. Krupitzer (F), Eugene G. Oberst (AD).

✓ Kalamazoo College, Kalamazoo, Mich.: J. S. Everton (P), Howard Maxwell (F), Robert Nulf (AD).

Kent State University, Kent, O.: George A. Bowman (P), Sellow Roberts (F), Trevor Rees (AD).

Kenyon College, Gambier, O.: Gordon K. Chalmers (P), Stuart R. McGowan (F), H. F. Pasini (AD).

Lawrence College, Appleton, Wis.: Nathan M. Pusey (P), Arthur C. Denney (AD).

✓ Marquette University, Milwaukee, Wis.: Rev. Edward J. O'Donnell (P), Rev. Thomas F. Divine (F), Conrad M. Jennings (AD).

Miami University, Oxford, O.: Ernest H. Hahne (P), W. H. Shideler (F), James A. Gordon (AD).

Michigan College of Mining and Technology, Houghton, Mich.: Grover C. Dillman (P), Alan J. Bovard (F), and (AD).

✓ Michigan State College, East Lansing, Mich.: John A. Hannah (P), Lloyd C. Emmons (F), Ralph H. Young (AD).

✓ Michigan State Normal College, Ypsilanti, Mich.: Eugene B. Elliot (P), E. R. Isbell (F), E. J. Rynearson (AD).

Monmouth College, Monmouth, Ill.: James H. Grier (P), Hugh Beveridge (F), Robert C. Woll (AD).

Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill.: Franklyn B. Snyder (P), G. R. Lundquist (F), Ted B. Payseur (AD).

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 Ohio State University, Columbus, O.: H. L. Bevis (P), Wendell Postle (F), Richard C. Larkins (AD).
 Ohio University, Athens, O.: John C. Baker (P), C. N. MacKinnon (F), Don C. Peden (AD).
 Ohio Wesleyan University, Delaware, O.: Arthur S. Flemming (P) Allen Conger (F), George Gauthier (AD).
 Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind.: Frederick L. Hovde (P), V. C. Freeman (F), Guy J. Mackey (AD).
 Southern Illinois University, Carbondale, Ill.: D. W. Morris (P), Neal Phelps (F), Glenn Martin (AD).
 State Teachers College, Superior, Wis.: Jim Dan Hill (P), Herbert M. Weeks (F), Leo DiMarco (AD).
 State University of Iowa, Iowa City, Ia.: Virgil M. Hancher (P), Paul J. Blommers (F), Paul Brechler (AD).
 University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.: E. C. Colwell (P), Robert M. Strozier (F), T. Nelson Metcalf (AD).
 University of Cincinnati, Cincinnati, O.: Raymond Walters (P), Norman Auburn (F), M. Charles Mileham (AD).
 University of Illinois, Urbana, Ill.: George D. Stoddard (P), F. E. Richart (F), Douglas R. Mills (AD).
 University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich.: Alexander Grant Ruthven (P), Ralph W. Aigler (F), H. O. Crisler (AD).
 University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minn.: J. Louis Morrill (P), Henry Rottschaefer (F), Frank G. McCormick (AD).
 University of Notre Dame, Notre Dame, Ind.: Rev. John J. Cavanaugh, C.S.C. (P), Rev. John H. Murphy, C.S.C. (F), Edward Krause (AD).
 University of Toledo, Toledo, O.: Wilbur W. White (P), J. B. Brandeberry (F), David V. Connelly (AD).
 University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis.: E. B. Fred (P), Kenneth Little (F), Harry Stuhldreher (AD).
 Valparaiso University, Valparaiso, Ind.: O. P. Kretzeman (P), H. W. Moody (F), Loren Ellis (AD).
 Wabash College, Crawfordsville, Ind.: Frank H. Sparks (P), J. J. Paterson (F), Myron Phillips (AD).
 Western Illinois State Teachers College, Macomb, Ill.: Frank A. Beu (P), Al Laflin (F), R. W. Hanson (AD).
 Wayne University, Detroit, Mich.: David D. Henry (P), W. A. Harbison (F), A. W. Thompson (AD).
 Western Michigan College, Kalamazoo, Mich.: Paul V. Sangren (P), John C. Hoekje (F), Judson A. Hyames (AD).
 Western Reserve University, Cleveland, O.: Winfred G. Leutner (P), Earl L. Shoup (F), William N. Councell (AD).
 ① Wheaton College, Wheaton, Ill.: V. R. Edman (P), Donald Boardman (F), E. A. Coray (AD).
 Youngstown College, Youngstown, O.: H. W. Jones (P), C. P. Gould (F), Willard L. Webster (AD).

Fifth District - 28

Bradley University, Peoria, Ill.: D. B. Owen (P), Philip Becker (F), Arthur Bergstrom (AD).
 Central State College, Edmond, Okla.: George P. Huckaby (P), Cliff Otto (F), Dale E. Hamilton (AD).
 Coe College, Cedar Rapids, Ia.: Byron S. Hollinshead (P), C. Ward Macy (F), Willis Lamb (AD).
 Cornell College, Mt. Vernon, Ia.: Russell D. Cole (P), Mark E. Hutchinson (F), Paul K. Scott (AD).

Creighton University, Omaha, Neb.: William H. McCabe (P), David A. Shyne (F), J. V. Belford (AD).
 Drake University, Des Moines, Ia.: Henry G. Harmon (P), Frank Gardner (F), J. Russell Cook (AD).
 Grinnell College, Grinnell, Ia.: Samuel N. Stevens (P), Joseph W. Charlton (F), B. F. Oakes (AD).
 Iowa State College, Ames, Ia.: Charles E. Friley (P), H. D. Bergman (F), Louis E. Menze (AD).
 Iowa State Teachers College, Cedar Falls, Ia.: Malcolm Price (P), H. Earl Rath (F), L. L. Mendenhall (AD).
 Kansas State College, Manhattan, Kan.: M. S. Eisenhower (P), H. H. Haymaker (F), Thurlo McCrady (AD).
 ① Lincoln University, Jefferson City, Mo.: Sherman D. Scruggs (P), C. B. Taylor (F), Raymond H. Kemp (AD).
 Oklahoma A. & M. College, Stillwater, Okla.: Henry Garland Bennett (P), Clarence H. McElroy (F), Henry P. Iba (AD).
 St. Ambrose College, Davenport, Ia.: Rt. Rev. A. J. Burke (P), Rev. H. J. Toher (F), Larry Mullins (AD).
 St. Louis University, St. Louis, Mo.: Rev. P. C. Reinert, S.J. (P), Rev. T. J. Stemper, S.J. (F), William Durney (AD).
 University of Colorado, Boulder, Colo.: Robert L. Stearns (P), Warren O. Thompson (F), Harry G. Carlson (AD).
 University of Detroit, Detroit, Mich.: Rev. William J. Miller, S.J. (P), Rev. George Kmieck, S.J. (F), Lloyd Brazil (AD).
 University of Dubuque, Dubuque, Ia.: Rev. Rollo La Part (P), W. B. Zooker (F), Kenneth E. Mercer (AD).
 University of Kansas, Lawrence, Kan.: Deane W. Malott (P), T. DeWitt Carr (F), E. C. Quigley (AD).
 University of Missouri, Columbia, Mo.: Frederick A. Middlebush (P), Sam B. Shirky (F), Don Faurot (AD).
 ② University of Nebraska, Lincoln, Neb.: R. G. Gustavson (P), Earl Fullbrook (F), George R. Clark (AD).
 University of Oklahoma, Norman, Okla.: G. L. Cross (P), Walter W. Kraft (F), C. B. Wilkinson (AD).
 University of Omaha, Omaha, Neb.: P. Milo Bail (P), Robert Moss-holder (F), Virgil Yelkin (AD).
 University of Tulsa, Tulsa, Okla.: C. I. Pontius (P), George Small (F), W. E. Morris, Jr. (AD).
 ③ University of Wichita, Wichita, Kan.: William M. Jardine (P), Earle Davis (F), James W. Trimble (AD).
 Washington University, St. Louis, Mo.: Arthur H. Compton (P), Charles Belknap (F), Blair Gullion (AD).

Sixth District - 21

Arizona State College, Flagstaff, Ariz.: Lacey A. Eastburn (P), Francis C. Osborne (F), A. M. McCreary (AD).
 Arizona State College, Tempe, Ariz.: Grady Gammage (P), J. E. Zimmerman (F), Rudolph H. Lavik (AD).
 ① Baylor University, Waco, Tex.: W. R. White (P), J. D. Bragg (F), Ralph Wolf (AD).
 Hardin-Simmons University, Abilene, Tex.: Rupert N. Richardson (P), R. A. Collins (F), Warren B. Woodson (AD).
 ② New Mexico A. & M. College, State College, N.M.: John R. Nichols (P), Alvin D. Boston (F), Jerry Hines (AD).
 ③ Rice Institute, Houston, Tex.: W. V. Houston (P), Hubert E. Bray (F), Jess C. Neely (AD).
 Southern Methodist University, Dallas, Tex.: Umphrey Lee (P), Edwin D. Mouzon (F), Madison Bell (AD).

Texas A. & M. College, College Station, Tex.: F. C. Bolton (P), D. W. Williams (F), W. R. Carmichael (AD).
 Texas Christian University, Fort Worth, Tex.: M. E. Sadler (P), H. B. Hardt (F), Howard Grubbs (AD).
 Texas College of Mines, El Paso, Tex.: W. H. Elkins (P), E. J. Knapp (F), Jack C. Curtice (AD).
 Texas Technological College, Lubbock, Tex.: D. M. Wiggins (P), J. William Davis (F), Morley Jennings (AD).
 4 University of Arizona, Tucson, Ariz.: J. Byron McCormick (P), Floyd E. Thomas (F), James F. McKale (AD).
 University of Arkansas, Fayetteville, Ark.: L. W. Jones (P), Robert A. Leflar (F), John Barnhill (AD).
 5 University of New Mexico, Albuquerque, N.M.: Tom Popejoy (P), William C. Wagner (F), R. W. Johnson (AD).
 University of Texas, Austin, Tex.: Theophilus S. Painter (P), V. T. Schuhardt (F), Dana X. Bible (AD).
 West Texas State College, Canyon, Tex.: J. A. Hill (P), D. A. Shirley (F), W. A. Miller (AD).

Seventh District - 11

Brigham Young University, Provo, Utah: Howard S. McDonald (P), Ariel S. Balif (F), Edwin R. Kimball (AD).
 Colorado A. & M. College, Fort Collins, Colo.: I. G. Newsom (P), Andrew G. Clark (F), Harry W. Hughes (AD).
 Colorado College, Colorado Springs, Colo.: General Gill (P), Howard M. Olson (F), Juan Reid (AD).
 Colorado School of Mines, Golden, Colo.: Ben H. Parker (P), M. I. Signer (F), John Mason (AD).
 Colorado State College of Education, Greeley, Colo.: William R. Ross (P), O. L. Troxel (F), John Hancock (AD).
 Montana State College, Bozeman, Mont.: R. R. Renne (P), P. C. Gaines (F), Schubert R. Dyche (AD).
 University of Denver, Denver, Colo.: A. C. Nelson (Acting Chancellor), Louis F. Breternitz (F), Ellison Ketchum (AD).
 University of Utah, Salt Lake City, Utah: A. Ray Olpin (P), Leo G. Provost (F), Ike J. Armstrong (AD).
 University of Wyoming, Laramie, Wyo.: G. D. Humphrey (P), R. R. Hamilton (F), Glenn J. Jacoby (AD).
 Utah State Agricultural College, Logan, Utah: Franklin S. Harris (P), King Hendricks (F), E. L. Romney (AD).
 Western State College of Colorado, Gunnison, Colo.: Peter Paul Mickelson (P), George L. Nuckolls (F), Paul W. Wright (AD).

Eighth District - 25

California State Polytechnic College, San Luis Obispo, Calif.: Julian A. McPhee (P), Vernon Meacham (F), Robert Mott (AD).
 College of the Pacific, Stockton, Cal.: Robert Burns (P), Edward Betz (F), Earl R. Jackson (AD).
 Fresno State College, Fresno, Cal.: Arnold E. Joyal (P), Eugene A. Egan (F), Arthur Safstrom (AD).
 George Pepperdine College, Los Angeles, Cal.: Hugh M. Tiner (P), Wade Ruby (F), A. O. Duer (AD).
 1 Gonzaga University, Spokane, Wash.: Francis E. Cockery (P), Francis Herrington (F), Claude F. McGrath (AD).
 Loyola University, Los Angeles, Cal.: Rev. C. S. Casassa (P), Rev. L. M. Malone, S.J. (F).

Montana State University, Missoula, Mont.: James A. McCain (P), J. E. Miller (F), Douglas A. Fessenden (AD).
 Oregon State College, Corvallis, Ore.: A. L. Strand (P), C. V. Ruzek (F), Roy S. Keene (AD).
 San Diego State College, San Diego, Cal.: Walter R. Hepner (P), William L. Terry (F), Charles R. Smith (AD).
 San Jose State College, San Jose, Cal.: T. W. MacQuarrie (P), Glenn Hartranft (F), and (AD).
 Santa Barbara College, Santa Barbara, Cal.: J. Howard Williams (P), A. Russell Buchanan (F), Theodore Harder (AD).
 Stanford University, Stanford University, Cal.: Wallace Sterling (P), Lawrence A. Kimpton (F), Alfred R. Masters (AD).
 State College of Washington, Pullman, Wash.: Wilson Compton (P), T. H. Kennedy (F), Robert Brumblay (AD).
 University of California, Berkeley, Cal.: Robert G. Sproul (P), Stanley B. Freeborn (F), Brutus Hamilton (AD).
 University of California at Los Angeles, Los Angeles, Cal.: Clarence Dykstra, Provost, David Bjork (F), Wilbur C. Johns (AD).
 University of California College of Agriculture, Davis, Cal.: Knowles A. Ryerson, Superintendent, L. D. Leach (F), I. F. Toomey (AD).
 University of Hawaii, Honolulu, T.H.: Gregg M. Sinclair (P), H. E. Brown (F), Francois d'Eliscu (AD).
 University of Idaho, Moscow, Idaho: J. E. Buchanan (P), T. S. Kerr (F), George Greene (AD).
 University of Oregon, Eugene, Ore.: Harry K. Newburn (P), Orlando John Hollis (F), Leo Harris (AD).
 University of San Francisco, San Francisco, Cal.: Rev. William J. Dunne (P), Rev. James Duffy (F), Peter F. Newell (AD).
 University of Santa Clara, Santa Clara, Cal.: William C. Gianera, S.J. (P), Rev. W. H. Crowley, S.J. (F), Dennis A. Heenan (AD).
 University of Southern California, Los Angeles, Cal.: Fred Fagg, Jr., (P), Hugh C. Willett (F), Willis O. Hunter (AD).
 University of Washington, Seattle, Wash.: Raymond B. Allen (P), H. P. Everist (F), C. H. Cassill (AD).
 Whitman College, Walla Walla, Wash.: Chester C. Maxey (P), C. G. Armstrong (F), D. A. Strong (AD).

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C—Emil L. Larson, Univ. of Arizona, Tucson	
Arizona State Col., Flagstaff	New Mexico A. & M., State College
Arizona State Col., Tempe	Texas Col. of Mines, El Paso
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S—Stanley Lowe, Marquette Univ.	1533 W. Wisconsin Avenue Milwaukee 3, Wisconsin

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Marquette Univ., Milwaukee

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Michigan State Col., E. Lansing
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Teachers, Emporia

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Emporia
Kansas State Teachers College,
Pittsburg
Rockhurst Col., Kansas City, Mo.

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Kansas
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S—C. L. Miller, James Millikin
College

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James Millikin University
Decatur, Illinois

Augustana Col., Rock Island
Carthage Col., Carthage
Elmhurst Col., Elmhurst
Illinois Col., Jacksonville
Illinois Wesleyan Univ.,
Bloomington

James Millikin Univ., Decatur
Lake Forest Col., Lake Forest
North Central Col., Naperville
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S—G. G. Singleton, Va. State
College

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Petersburg, Virginia

Bluefield State Col., Bluefield, Va.
Delaware State Col., Dover
Hampton Institute, Hampton, Va.
Howard Univ., Washington, D.C.
Johnson C. Smith Univ.,
Charlotte, N. C.
Lincoln Univ., Lincoln, Pa.
Morgan State Col., Baltimore, Md.
N. C. Agri. & Tech. College,
Greensboro
North Carolina Col., Durham

St. Augustine's Col., Raleigh
N.C.
St. Paul's Poly. Ins.,
Lawrenceville, Va.
Shaw Univ., Raleigh, N.C.
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Richmond
W. Va. State Col., Institute
Winston-Salem Teachers Col.,
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Amherst College, Amherst, Mass.
Boston College, Newton, Mass.
Boston Univ., Boston, Mass.
Brooklyn Poly. Ins., Brooklyn
Brown Univ., Providence, R. I.
Bucknell Univ., Lewisburg, Pa.
Buffalo Univ., Buffalo, N. Y.
Canisius College Buffalo N. Y.
City College of New York
Colby College, Waterville, Me.
Colgate Univ., Hamilton, N. Y.
Columbia Univ., New York, N. Y.
Cornell Univ., Ithaca, N.Y.
Cortland State Teachers College,
Cortland, New York
Dartmouth College, Hanover, N.H.
Univ. of Delaware, Newark
Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pa.
Duquesne Univ., Pittsburgh, Pa.
Fordham Univ., New York City
Georgetown Univ., Washington,
D.C.
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Hamilton Col., Clinton, N.Y.
Hartwick Col., Oneonta, N.Y.
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Haverford Col., Haverford, Pa.
Hofstra Col., Hempstead, N.Y.
Holy Cross Col., Worcester, Mass.
Juniata Col., Huntingdon, Pa.
Lafayette Col., Easton, Pa.
LaSalle Col., Philadelphia
Lebanon Valley Col., Annville, Pa.
Lehigh Univ., Bethlehem, Pa.
Manhattan Col., New York City
Mass. Ins. of Tech., Cambridge,
Mass.
Moravian Col., Bethlehem, Pa.
Muhlenberg Col., Allentown, Pa.
Newark Col. of Rutgers Univ.,
Newark, N.J.
New York Univ., New York City
Niagara Univ., Niagara Falls,
N.Y.

Northeastern Univ., Boston, Mass.
Penn. Military Col., Chester, Pa.
Univ. of Penn., Philadelphia
Penn. State College, State College
Princeton Univ., Princeton, N.J.
Providence Col., Providence, R.I.
Rhode Island State Col., Kingston
Rutgers Univ., New Brunswick,
N.J.

St. Bonaventure College, St.
Bonaventure, N.Y.
St. John's Univ., Brooklyn
St. Joseph's Col., Philadelphia
St. Lawrence Univ., Canton, N.Y.
St. Michael's College, Winooski
Park, Vt.
Scranton Univ., Scranton, Pa.
Seton Hall College, South Orange,
N.J.
Siena Col., Loudonville, N.Y.
Springfield Col., Springfield, Mass.
Swarthmore Col., Swarthmore, Pa.
Syracuse Univ., Syracuse, N.Y.
Temple Univ., Philadelphia
Trinity Col., Hartford, Conn.
Tufts Col., Medford, Mass.
Union Col., Schenectady, N.Y.
U. S. Coast Guard Academy,
New London, Conn.
U. S. Military Academy,
West Point, N.Y.
U. S. Naval Academy, Annapolis,
Maryland
Upsala Col., E. Orange, N.J.
Ursinus Col., Collegeville, Pa.
Villanova Col., Villanova, Pa.
Wagner Col., Staten Island, N.Y.
Wesleyan Univ., Middletown, Conn.
W. Chester State Teachers Col.,
West Chester, Pa.
Western Maryland Col.,
Westminster, Md.
Williams College,
Williamstown, Mass.
Yale Univ., New Haven, Conn. ①

KANSAS COLLEGE ATHLETIC CONFERENCE

P—J. H. Fries, McPherson Col.
S—L. C. Krieder, Bethel Col.

Mailing Address: J. H. Fries
McPherson College
McPherson, Kansas

Baker Univ., Baldwin
Bethany Col., Lindsborg
Bethel Col., N. Newton
Col. of Emporia, Emporia

McPherson Col., McPherson
Ottawa Univ., Ottawa
Kansas Wesleyan Univ., Salina

LONE STAR CONFERENCE

P—L. I. Smith, E. Texas State Teachers College
S—J. Roy Wells, Sam Houston State Teachers College

E. Texas State Teachers College, Commerce
N. Texas State Teachers College, Denton
Sam Houston State Teachers Col., Huntsville

Mailing Address: J. Roy Wells
Sam Houston State Teachers Col., Huntsville, Texas

Southwest Texas State Teachers College, San Marcos
Stephen F. Austin State Tchrs., Col., Nacogdoches
Univ. of Houston, Houston
Trinity Univ., San Antonio
Hardin Col., Wichita Falls

MID-AMERICAN ATHLETIC CONFERENCE

P—Don C. Peden, Ohio Univ.
S—Wm. Cuncell, Western Reserve Univ.
C—David E. Reese

Butler Univ., Indianapolis
Miami Univ., Oxford, Ohio
Univ. of Cincinnati, Cincinnati
Ohio Univ., Athens

Mailing Address: David E. Reese
408 Lowe Building
Dayton, Ohio

Western Mich. Col., Kalamazoo
Western Reserve Univ., Cleveland, O.

MIDDLE ATLANTIC STATES COLLEGIATE ATHLETIC CONFERENCE

P—W. D. Murray, Delaware Univ.
S—E. LeRoy Mercer, Univ. of Pennsylvania

Albright College, Reading, Pa.
Bucknell Univ., Lewisburg, Pa.
Columbia Univ., New York City
Delaware Univ., Newark
Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pa.
Drexel Ins., Philadelphia
Franklin & Marshall College, Lancaster, Pa.
Gettysburg Col., Gettysburg, Pa.
Haverford Col., Haverford, Pa.
Johns Hopkins Univ., Baltimore
Juniata Col., Huntingdon, Pa.
Lafayette Col., Easton, Pa.
LaSalle Col., Philadelphia
Lebanon Valley Col., Annville, Pa.
Lehigh Univ., Bethlehem, Pa.
Moravian Col., Bethlehem, Pa.
Muhlenberg Col., Allentown, Pa.
New York Univ., New York City
Penn. Military Col., Chester
Princeton Univ., Princeton, N.J.

Mailing Address: E. LeRoy Mercer
Univ. of Pennsylvania
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Rutgers Univ., New Brunswick, N.J.
Seton Hall Col., S. Orange, N.J.
Stevens Ins. of Tech., Hoboken, N.J.
Susquehanna Univ., Selinsgrove, Pa.
Swarthmore Col., Swarthmore, Pa.
Temple Univ., Philadelphia
Univ. of Penn., Philadelphia
Univ. of Scranton, Scranton, Pa.
Ursinus Col., Collegeville, Pa.
Wagner Col., Staten Island, N.Y.
Washington College, Chestertown, Md.
W. Chester State Teachers Col., West Chester, Pa.
Western Maryland College, Westminster

MIDWEST COLLEGIATE ATHLETIC CONFERENCE

P—J. W. Charlton, Grinnell Col.
C—C. Ward Macy, Coe College

Mailing Address: C. W. Macy
Coe College
Cedar Rapids, Iowa

Beloit Col., Beloit, Wis.
Carleton Col., Northfield, Minn.
Coe College, Cedar Rapids, Ia.
Cornell Col., Mt. Vernon, Ia.
Grinnell Col., Grinnell, Ia.

Knox College, Galesburg, Ill.
Lawrence Col., Appleton, Wis.
Monmouth Col., Monmouth, Ill.
Ripon Col., Ripon, Wis.

MINNESOTA STATE TEACHERS COLLEGE CONFERENCE

P—A. B. Morris, Mankato Tchrs.
S—W. E. Boots, Winona Teachers

Mailing Address: W. E. Boots
State Teachers College
Winona, Minnesota

Bemidji State Teachers College, Bemidji
Mankato State Teachers College, Mankato
Univ. of Minn. (Duluth Branch), Duluth

Moorhead State Teachers Col., Moorhead, Minn.
St. Cloud State Teachers Col., St. Cloud
Winona State Teachers Col., Winona

MISSOURI VALLEY CONFERENCE

✓ P—C. H. McElroy, Oklahoma A. & M.
✓ C—A. E. Eilers, St. Louis, Mo.

Mailing Address: A. E. Eilers
Sheraton Hotel
St. Louis 8, Missouri

Bradley Univ., Peoria, Ill.
Univ. of Detroit, Detroit, Mich.
Drake Univ., Des Moines, Iowa
Oklahoma A. & M. Col., Stillwater

St. Louis Univ., St. Louis, Mo.
Univ. of Tulsa, Tulsa, Okla.
Univ. of Wichita, Wichita, Kan.

MISSOURI VALLEY INTERCOLLEGIATE ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION

P—T. DeWitt Carr, Univ. of Kan.
S—Sam B. Shirky, Univ. of Mo.
C—Reaves E. Peters, Kansas City, Mo.

Mailing Address: Reaves Peters
Hotel Muehlebach
Kansas City 6, Missouri

Iowa State Col., Ames
Kansas State Col., Manhattan
Univ. of Colorado, Boulder

Univ. of Kansas, Lawrence
Univ. of Missouri, Columbia
Univ. of Nebraska, Lincoln
Univ. of Oklahoma, Norman

MOUNTAIN STATES CONFERENCE

P—Leo G. Provost, Univ. of Utah
S—King Hendricks, Utah State Agriculture
C—E. L. Romney

Mailing Address: E. L. Romney
Logan, Utah

Brigham Young Univ., Provo
Colorado A. & M., Ft. Collins
Denver University, Denver

Utah State Agriculture College, Logan
Univ. of Utah, Salt Lake City
Univ. of Wyoming, Laramie

OHIO ATHLETIC CONFERENCE

P—Karl Ver Steeg, Col., of
Wooster
S—George Daniel, Lorain, O.
C—George Daniel, Lorain, O.

Univ. of Akron, Akron
Capital College, Columbus
Denison Univ., Granville
Heidelberg Col., Tiffin
John Carroll Univ., Cleveland
Kent State Col., Kent
Kenyon College, Gambier
Marietta College, Marietta
Mount Union Col., Alliance

Mailing Address: George Daniel
2534 E. Erie Avenue
Lorain, Ohio

Muskingum Col., New Concord
Oberlin Col., Oberlin
Ohio Northern Univ., Ada
Ohio Wesleyan Univ., Delaware
Otterbein Col., Westerville
Wilmington Col., Wilmington
Wittenberg Col., Wittenberg
College of Wooster, Wooster

PACIFIC COAST INTERCOLLEGIATE ATHLETIC CONFERENCE

P—H. P. Everest, Univ. of
Washington
S—Orlando John Hollis, Univ.
of Oregon
C—Victor O. Schmidt

Univ. of California, Berkeley
Univ. of California at L.A.
University of Idaho, Moscow
Montana State Univ., Missoula
Univ. of Oregon, Eugene

Mailing Address: V. O. Schmidt
458 South Spring Street
Los Angeles 13, Calif.

Oregon State College, Corvallis
Univ. of S. Cal., Los Angeles
Stanford University, Palo Alto
Univ. of Washington, Seattle
State College of Washington,
Pullman

PACIFIC NORTHWEST INTERCOLLEGIATE ATHLETIC CONFERENCE

P—E. Avard Whitman, Linfield
College

College of Idaho, Caldwell
Lewis & Clark Col., Portland,
Oregon
Linfield Col., McMinnville, Oregon

Mailing Address: E. A. Whitman
Linfield College
McMinnville, Oregon

Pacific Univ., Forest Grove,
Ore.
Whitman Col., Walla Walla,
Wash.
Willamette Univ., Salem, Ore.

SOUTHEASTERN CONFERENCE

P—Blake R. Van Leer, Georgia
Tech.
S—N. W. Dougherty, Univ. of
Tennessee, Knoxville, Tenn.
C—Bernie Moore, Birmingham,
Alabama

Univ. of Alabama, University
Alabama Poly. Inst., Auburn
Univ. of Florida, Gainesville
Univ. of Georgia, Athens
Georgia School of Tech., Atlanta
Univ. of Kentucky, Lexington

Mailing Address: Bernie Moore
Redmont, Hotel
Birmingham, Alabama

Univ. of Mississippi, University
Mississippi State College, State
College
Univ. of Tennessee, Knoxville
Tulane Univ., New Orleans
Vanderbilt Univ., Nashville,
Tenn.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA INTERCOLLEGIATE ATHLETIC CONFERENCE

✓ P—C. G. Jaeger, Pomona College
✓ S—H. A. Kirkpatrick, Occidental

✓ California Inst. of Tech.,
Pasadena
Occidental Col., Los Angeles

Mailing Address: H. A. Kirk-
patrick
Occidental College
Los Angeles 41, California

Pomona College, Claremont
Univ. of Redlands, Redlands
Whittier College, Whittier

SOUTHERN CONFERENCE

P—G. F. Eppley, Univ. of
Maryland
S—D. S. McAlister, The Citadel

The Citadel, Charleston, S.C.
Clemson Col., Clemson Col., S.C.
Col. of William & Mary,
Williamsburg, Va.
Davidson Col., Davidson, N.C.
Duke Univ., Durham, N.C.
Furman Univ., Greenville, S.C.
George Washington Univ.,
Washington, D.C.
Univ. of Maryland, College Park

Mailing Address: D. S.
McAlister
The Citadel
Charleston, S.C.

Univ. of N. Carolina, Chapel
Hill
Univ. of Richmond, Richmond,
Va.
Univ. of S. Carolina, Columbia
Va. Military Inst., Lexington
Va. Poly. Institute, Blacksburg
Wake Forest, Wake Forest, N.C.
Washington & Lee Univ.,
Lexington, Va.

SOUTHERN INTERCOLLEGIATE ATHLETIC CONFERENCE

P—St. Elmo Brady, Fisk Univ.
S—R. S. Darnaby, Tuskegee
C—B. T. Harvey, Morehouse

Alabama State Col., Montgomery
Alabama A. & M. Inst., Normal
Allen Univ., Columbia, S.C.
Benedict Col., Columbia, S.C.
Clark Col., Atlanta, Ga.
Fisk Univ., Nashville, Tenn.
Florida A. & M., Tallahassee
Ft. Valley State., Ft. Valley, Ga.

Mailing Address: R. S.
Darnaby
Tuskegee Institute
Tuskegee, Alabama

Knoxville College, Knoxville
Lane College, Jackson, Tenn.
LeMoyne Col., Memphis
Morehouse Col., Atlanta, Ga.
Morris Brown Col., Atlanta, Ga.
State College, Orangeburg, S.C.
Tuskegee Ins., Tuskegee, Ala.
Xavier University, New Orleans

SOUTHWEST ATHLETIC CONFERENCE

P—Robert A. Leflar, Univ. of
Arkansas
✓ S—J. H. Stewart, Dallas, Tex.

Univ. of Arkansas, Fayetteville
Baylor University, Waco, Tex.
Rice Institute, Houston, Tex.
Southern Methodist Univ.,
Dallas, Tex.

Mailing Address: James H.
Stewart
P. O. Box 6233
Dallas 2, Texas

Texas A. & M. Col., College
Station
Texas Christian Univ., Fort
Worth
University of Texas, Austin

SOUTHWESTERN ATHLETIC CONFERENCE

P—Alexander Durley, Texas Col.
S—G. L. Smith, Prairie View
Mailing Address: G. L. Smith
Prairie View, A. & M. College
Prairie View, Texas

Arkansas State Col., Pine Bluff
Bishop College, Marshall, Texas
Grambling Col., Grambling, La.
Langston Univ., Langston, Okla.
Prairie View A. & M., Prairie View, Texas
Samuel Huston Col., Austin, Tex.
Southern University,
Scotlandville, La.
Texas College, Tyler
Texas State Univ. for Negroes,
Houston
Wiley College, Marshall, Texas

TEXAS COLLEGIATE ATHLETIC CONFERENCE

P—George L. Landolt, Austin College
S—W. B. McDaniel, McMurry College
Mailing Address: W. B. McDaniel
McMurry College
Abilene, Texas

Abilene Christian Col., Abilene
Austin College, Sherman
Howard Payne Col., Brownwood
McMurry College, Abilene
Southwestern Univ., Georgetown

WESTERN (INTERCOLLEGIATE) CONFERENCE

P—Frank E. Richart, Univ. of Illinois
S—Kenneth Little, Univ. of Wisconsin
C—K. L. Wilson, Chicago, Ill.
Mailing Address: K. L. Wilson
Sherman Hotel
Chicago 1, Illinois

Indiana University, Bloomington
Northwestern Univ., Evanston
Ohio State Univ., Columbus, O.
Purdue Univ., Lafayette, Ind.
State Univ. of Iowa, Iowa City
Univ. of Illinois, Champaign
Univ. of Michigan, Ann Arbor
Univ. of Minnesota, Minneapolis
Univ. of Wisconsin, Madison

ASSOCIATE MEMBERS

Andover Academy, Andover, Massachusetts
Detroit Institute of Technology, Detroit, Michigan
University School, Shaker Heights, Ohio

AFFILIATED MEMBERS

American Football Coaches Association
American Association of College Baseball Coaches
College Swimming Coaches Association
National Association of Basketball Coaches of the United States
National Association of Football Commissioners
National Collegiate Track Coaches Association
National Intercollegiate Boxing Coaches Association
National Intercollegiate Hockey Coaches Association

LIST OF ACCREDITED DELEGATES AND VISITORS IN ATTENDANCE AT THE FORTY-THIRD ANNUAL CONVENTION

I. MEMBER INSTITUTIONS

Alabama Polytechnic Institute: Wilbur Hutsell, Earl Brown
Alabama, University of: Dr. A. B. Moore
Amherst College: Lloyd P. Jordan
Arizona State College (Tempe): C. E. Southern, R. H. Lavik, Ed Doherty, Don Kinzle, William Quinn
Arizona, University of: James F. McKale, Miles W. Casteel, Charles S. Tribolet, Frank Walsh
Boston College: John P. Curley
Boston University: John M. Harmon
Brigham Young University: Edwin R. Kimball
Buffalo, University of: James Peele
California State Polytechnic College: Robert Mott, Vernon Meacham
California, University of (Berkeley): Stanley B. Freeborn, Brutus Hamilton, Gregg Engelhard, Clinton Evans
California, University of (Davis): Lysle D. Leach, Irving F. Toomey, Vernard B. Hickey
California, University of (Los Angeles): David K. Bjork, Wilbur Johns, William C. Ackerman
California, University of (Santa Barbara College): Terry H. Dearborn, William F. Aggeler, William R. Russell, Dr. Joseph E. Lantagne
Carroll College: John W. Breen
Catholic University: E. R. LaFond
Citadel, The: Major J. Q. Decker
Clemson College: Frank Howard
College of the Holy Cross: Eugene F. Flynn
College of the Pacific: Edward Betz, Earl R. Jackson, Robert Monagan, Walter S. Knox, Carl B. Voltmer
College of William and Mary: Sharvy G. Umbeck
Colorado, University of: Harry G. Carlson, Dallas Ward
Columbia University: Ralph Furey
Cornell University: Robert J. Kane
Dartmouth College: William H. McCarter
Davidson College: James F. Pinkney
Denver, University of: Louis A. Breternitz
Detroit, University of: Lloyd Brazil
Drake University: Russell Cook, Al Kawal
Duquesne University: W. John Davis
Florida, University of: W. H. Wilson, Ray Wolf
Fordham University: Rev. Kevin J. O'Brien, John Coffey
Franklin and Marshall College: W. Austin Bishop
Fresno State College: Gene Egan, Arthur Safstrom, J. Flint Hanner, A. E. Joyal, Earl H. Wight
Furman University: H. R. Dobson
George Pepperdine College: Cal Duer, W. H. Gaur, Roy Richards
George Washington University: C. Max Farrington
Georgetown University: Rome F. Schwagel, John L. Hagerty
Georgia Institute of Technology: Blake R. Van Leer, W. A. Alexander
Hardin-Simmons University: Warren S. Woodson
Hawaii, University of: George B. Pottorff, Tommy Kaulukukui
Houston, University of: Harry H. Fouke
Idaho, University of: T. S. Kerr, Ben W. Enis
Illinois, University of: Raymond Eliot, Burton A. Ingwersen
Indiana University: Paul J. Harrell

Iowa, State University of: Paul J. Blommers, Paul W. Brechler, Otto Vogel
 John Carroll University: Eugene G. Oberst
 Kansas State College: Thurlo E. McCrady
 Kansas, University of: Dean T. DeWitt Carr, E. C. Quigley
 Kentucky, University of: B. A. Shively, Paul Bryant
 Loyola University of Los Angeles: Bernard M. Hopkins, Rev. Lorenzo M. Malone
 Louisiana State University: T. P. Heard
 Louisville, University of: Bovard Clayton
 Maine, University of: E. E. Wieman
 Maryland, University of: James M. Tatum
 Massachusetts Institute of Technology: Ivan J. Geiger
 Massachusetts, University of: Thomas W. Eck
 Miami University (Ohio): James A. Gordon, George L. Rider
 Miami, University of: Jack Harding, Andy Gustafson
 Michigan State College: L. C. Emmons, C. L. Munn, John Kobs, Fred Stabley
 Michigan, University of: H. O. Crisler, Ralph W. Aigler
 Minnesota, University of: Frank G. McCormick, Bernie Bierman, Jim Kelly, George Svendsen, John Roning
 Mississippi State College: Burrow P. Brooks
 Missouri, University of: Don Faurot
 Montana State College: Schubert R. Dyche
 Montana State University: J. E. Miller
 Nebraska, University of: Earl S. Fullbrook, George Clark, A. J. Lewandowski
 New Hampshire, University of: William J. Glassford
 New Mexico College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts: Vaughn D. Corley
 New Mexico, University of: Roy W. Johnson, Howard V. Mathany, George W. White
 North Carolina State College: Roy B. Clogston, F. H. Fisher
 North Carolina, University of: O. K. Cornwell, R. A. Fetzer, Carl Snavelly
 Northwestern University: Ted Payseur, Bob Voigts, Don Heap
 Notre Dame, University of: Rev. John H. Murphy, Ed Krause, Charlie Callahan
 Ohio State University: Wendell Postle, Wesley Fesler, Richard Larkins
 Oklahoma A. & M. College: R. O. Whitenton, E. M. Lookabaugh
 Oklahoma, University of: C. B. Wilkinson
 Oregon State College: C. V. Ruzek, A. L. Stiner
 Oregon, University of: J. W. Aiken
 Pacific University: Paul Stagg
 Pennsylvania State College: H. R. Gilbert, Carl P. Schott, C. D. Werner
 Pennsylvania, University of: E. LeRoy Mercer, H. Jamison Swarts
 Pittsburgh, University of: V. W. Lanfear, Frank Carver, Carl Olson
 Princeton University: R. Kenneth Fairman
 Providence College: Rev. A. B. Begley
 Purdue University: Stuart K. Holcomb
 Rice Institute: Jess C. Neely, G. L. Hermance
 Richmond, University of: Dr. R. C. McDanel
 Rutgers University: George E. Little, Harvey J. Harman
 St. Ambrose College: Laurence Mullins
 St. Bonaventure College: Rev. Silas Rooney, Hugh Devore
 St. John's University: Rev. Joseph W. Browne, Walter T. McLaughlin
 San Diego State College: Wm. L. Terry, Charles Smith
 San Francisco, University of: Joseph L. Kuharich

San Jose State College: S. Glenn Hartranft, Lloyd C. Winter, Robert T. Bronzan, Dewitt A. Portal
 Santa Clara, University of: Leonard J. Casanova, Dennis J. Heenan, Herman Meister, Henry F. Schmidt
 South Carolina, University of: Rex Enright
 Southern California, University of: H. C. Willett, W. O. Hunter
 Southern Illinois University: Glenn Martin
 Southern Methodist University: E. D. Mouzon, Madison Bell, Lloyd Messersmith
 Southwestern Louisiana Institute: George Mitchell
 Stanford University: Alfred Masters, Marchmont Schwartz, Lawrence A. Kimpton, C. R. Hix, D. Conrad Jarvis
 Tennessee, University of: N. W. Dougherty, R. R. Neyland
 Texas A. & M. College: W. R. Carmichael, Dub King
 Texas Christian University: Henry B. Hardt, Howard Grubbs
 Texas College of Mines: Jack C. Curtice
 Texas Tech College: Morley Jennings
 Texas, University of: D. X. Bible, J. Blair Cherry
 Tufts College: Clarence P. Houston
 Tulane University: F. U. Lake, Horace Renegar
 Tulsa, University of: George D. Small
 Tuskegee Institute: Cleve L. Abbott, R. S. Darnaby
 U. S. Military Academy: E. H. Blaik, O. C. Krueger, G. Counts, W. G. Proctor
 U. S. Naval Academy: T. J. Hamilton, H. H. Caldwell, George Sauer
 Utah, University of: Ike Armstrong, Leo G. Provost
 Valparaiso University: Loren E. Ellis
 Vanderbilt University: Fred J. Lewis
 Villanova College: Wm. Connelly
 Virginia Military Institute: Frank Summers
 Virginia Polytechnic Institute: C. P. Miles
 Wabash College: Glen W. Hormeson
 Wake Forest College: D. C. Walker
 Washington and Lee University: R. A. Smith
 Washington, State College of: T. H. Kennedy, Robert Brumblay, J. Fred Bohler
 Washington, University of: Harvey Cassill
 Wayne University: Alden W. Thompson
 Western Michigan College of Education: M. J. Gary, John Gill, Charles Maher
 West Virginia University: G. Ott Romney, Clyde L. Colson, R. M. Hawley
 Whitman College: David A. Strong
 Wichita, University of: Earle Davis, James Trimble
 Wisconsin, University of: Kenneth Little, Harry Stuhldreher
 Wyoming, University of: G. J. Jacoby
 Xavier University: Alfred C. Priestley
 Yale University: Robert J. Kiphuth, Herman Hickman
 Youngstown College: W. L. Webster

II. ALLIED AND AFFILIATED MEMBERS

Border Intercollegiate Athletic Conference: Emil L. Larson, C. Zaner Leshner
 Central Intercollegiate Athletic Conference: F. G. Welch
 Colored Intercollegiate Athletic Association: George G. Singleton
 Eastern College Athletic Conference: Ralph Furey, Robert J. Kane, Asa S. Bushnell
 Kansas College Athletic Association: Emil O. Deere
 Middle Atlantic States Collegiate Athletic Conference: E. LeRoy Mercer

Missouri Valley Conference: A. E. Eilers, R. O. Whitenton, E. M. Lookabaugh
 Missouri Valley Intercollegiate Athletic Association: Reaves E. Peters
 National Association of Collegiate Commissioners: Asa S. Bushnell, Reaves E. Peters
 Pacific Coast Intercollegiate Athletic Conference: Stanley B. Freeborn
 Southeastern Conference: Blake R. Van Leer, N. W. Dougherty, Bernie Moore
 Southern Conference: H. C. Byrd
 Southern California Intercollegiate Athletic Conference: C. G. Jaeger, A. Cunningham, H. Z. Musselman, H. A. Kirkpatrick
 Southern Intercollegiate Athletic Conference: R. S. Darnaby, B. T. Harvey
 Southwest Athletic Conference: James H. Stewart
 Western Conference: Kenneth Little

III. NON-MEMBERS AND INDIVIDUALS

Bill Bettencourt, St. Mary's College
 George Bertz, Oregon Journal
 Harry Borba, San Francisco Examiner
 Jack Clarke, Chicago Sun-Times
 Pat Conger, Los Angeles Mirror
 Dick Cullum, Minneapolis Tribune
 Roy Cummings, San Francisco Call-Bulletin
 Dr. Floyd R. Eastwood, Los Angeles State College
 Dick Friendlich, San Francisco Chronicle
 George L. Gardner, U. S. Olympic Committee
 Bill Grant, Compton College
 Ray Haywood, Oakland Tribune
 Colon O. Kilby, Vallejo College
 Claude C. Lear, Dakota Wesleyan University
 Franklin Lewis, Cleveland Press
 Charles McCarty, Acme Newspictures
 Bert McGrane, Des Moines Register
 Chet Nelson, Rocky Mountain News
 Russ Newland, Associated Press
 Frank Oxarart, Columbia Broadcasting System
 Louis Pereseny, St. Mary's College
 John Lowell Pratt, A. S. Barnes and Company
 Victor P. Reed, American Broadcasting Company
 Charley Reilly, Easton (Pa.) Express
 Lawrence Robinson, New York World-Telegram
 Harvey Rockwell, San Francisco News
 Fred Rose, Associated Press
 Aaron Rubuio, San Francisco Chronicle
 Ed Schoenfeld, Oakland Tribune
 Capt. J. R. Serena, Special Services Branch, U. S. Army
 Judson Sherrill, Don Spencer Company
 George Schiebler, Eastern College Athletic Conference
 Bob Stevens, San Francisco Chronicle
 Bob Sturla, San Francisco News
 Charles E. Thorp, Football Publications
 Raymond O. West, St. Mary's College
 Roger Williams, San Francisco News
 Lon H. Wilson, Oakland Tribune
 Hal Wood, United Press
 Paul Zimmerman, Los Angeles Times

REPORTS OF DISTRICTS

FIRST DISTRICT

LLOYD P. JORDAN, AMHERST COLLEGE

THE First District takes pleasure in welcoming two members voted upon this fall — Providence College of Providence, Rhode Island and the University of Vermont, Burlington, Vermont.

New coaches in football were welcomed at Yale, Herman Hickman; Harvard, Art Valpey; Holy Cross, Bill Osmanski and Williams, Len Watters.

Dartmouth football, under the able direction of Tuss McLaughry, had one of its best seasons in many years while Wesleyan of Connecticut, coached by Norm Daniels, former Michigan star, completed its third successful football season without a defeat to extend its winning streak to twenty-three straight and keep intact the Daniels record of never having been defeated as a college coach.

With spectator interest in intercollegiate contests at an all time high, with participation in all sports noting an enthusiastic response from the student bodies with increased interest in soccer, fencing, tennis, golf, crew, wrestling, track, cross country, and sailing, sports in the First District seem to be in a healthy state of affairs.

Members are still carrying on with overloaded enrollments with the resultant difficulties. All institutions are finding that the cost of conducting sports has greatly increased, this attributable to equipment, traveling, food and labor costs. In many cases studies are being made with alarm at the mounting costs. Increased enrollments with the demand of students for a more diversified program can only mean a cutback in years to come, as costs cannot be increased enough to meet the expense demand.

This is a problem that must be faced in the future but one deserving of careful study for the present which was to be given serious consideration by the members of the Association of New England Colleges for Conference on Athletics at its meeting in December.

Nearly all colleges in the District have re-established rules relative to eligibility which were in effect prior to the war, a few are still on war time basis in regard to transfers and

freshmen but in these cases it is due to the term system and concerns time of entering.

The colleges who became members of the Eastern College Athletic Conference have found belonging to the largest athletic conference in the country to be most beneficial and as time goes on know it will be of even greater value in the promotion of healthy programs.

The First District is watching with great interest the rapid development of television in the field of sports and no doubt will be confronted with many problems which will effect the spectator angle in the future.

SECOND DISTRICT

ROBERT J. KANE, CORNELL UNIVERSITY

As the Athletic Directors in District 2 were asked to report in sequence on certain current problems, this general report will follow the outline used therein. Of the fifty-eight schools in the district only twenty-six reported. These twenty-six are as follows:

Alfred University
Clarkson College of Technology
Colgate University
Columbia University
Cornell University
Hamilton College
Haverford College
Hofstra College
Lafayette College
Lehigh University
Moravian College
Niagara University
Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute

Rutgers University
St. Joseph's College
St. Lawrence University
State Teachers College,
Shippensburg, Pa.
Stevens Institute of Technology
Swarthmore College
Union College
United States Naval Academy
University of Pennsylvania
University of Pittsburgh
University of Puerto Rico
University of Rochester
Villanova College

It was interesting to note how very similar were the replies on many issues. Following is the consensus report with just a few notes to indicate deviation from the general line.

1. There is very little change from last year in the amount of activity with respect to the number of sports operating, schedule arrangements and staff requirements. In other words, this past year, the second year of stable activity in the post-war period, was a busy year with all colleges and universities, but one showing few innovations, few changes.

2. The spirit and enthusiasm of both players and non-participants were above average and compared favorably with any good pre-war year. This was attributed to the fact that the percentage of war veterans is smaller than it has been for the past three years.

3. Surprisingly only two schools indicated need for any adjustment in policies and practices because of the estab-

lishment of the National Collegiate Athletic Association Sanity Code. These two schools, Colgate and Cornell, expressed some difficulty in connection with football in adapting the N.C.A.A. training table regulation restricting support to but one meal a day. Mr. Reid of Colgate feels that boys working hard in football should have a balanced diet and the restriction to one supervised meal has its hazards to health.

Cornell encountered difficulty with the working student playing football. It was not possible in some cases to find jobs for only two of the regulation three meals a day. Moreover, it is burdensome for a football player to try to do his school work, play football and work for his meals.

4. In all cases the schools in District 2 reported great difficulty trying to overcome the burden of vastly increased expenses. Of the twenty-six colleges reporting, only Pittsburgh reported a surplus on the years' operations. Attendance records have been good but income has not kept pace with the outgo.

5. There is much construction of athletic and gymnasium facilities going on presently and a great many are planning for the future.

Some of the projects now underway: at Lehigh University, addition to the gym costing \$750,000; St. Joseph's College, a field house at an estimated cost of \$500,000; renovation of field house at Villanova on a cost plus basis; renovation of hockey building at Hamilton College at a cost of \$55,000; R.P.I. has a field house under construction and a new baseball field; at Hofstra, a converted quonset hut has been put into operation as an auxiliary gym.

Construction planned for the future: University of Pittsburgh is planning a new field house, as is Union College; Columbia has a projected comprehensive building program including a new gym, field house, new football stadium and new playing fields; Cornell plans a two million dollar gymnasium and a \$250,000 training house; St. Lawrence University expects to build a new indoor skating rink with artificial ice plant; the United States Naval Academy plans to build a stadium with a much increased seating capacity; Clarkson Tech plans in 1949 to build a new gym at the cost of \$300,000; the University of Puerto Rico, a new gym at cost of \$625,000.

6. There is evidence of greater activity in intramural sports at all schools. There are several schools now requiring physical training during the first two years of college. Columbia begins a program next year of required physical training for the full four years for all undergraduates.

THIRD DISTRICT

C. M. SARRAT, VANDERBILT UNIVERSITY

TO the 46 colleges which comprised the Third District have been added two others: Mississippi College at Clinton, Mississippi, and American University at Washington, D.C. Throughout the District interest in intercollegiate athletics has been at a high pitch as it has been throughout the nation generally. Football stadia have been filled for most major games and there has been hew and cry generally for more room. In most cases where the stadium was ample for the pre-war crowds, it must now be doubled in capacity. Much of the public has come to understand the game of football and are demanding tickets to major contests. This same interest and this same crowding for seats at games is apparent at the high-school level. It is not uncommon for a game between two high schools of neighboring cities or the same city to draw crowds quite as large as those attending games between universities. This interest and the broad participation in high school football probably accounts, in part, for the great number of persons who seek admission to the college games. Within the District teams have played this year which are the equal of any in the country. Perhaps the University of North Carolina has been given more nation-wide acclaim than any other. However, there are a dozen schools which have attracted wide attention by their very successful seasons. Special attention might be called to the record of Clemson College, South Carolina, which has gone through an undefeated and untied season.

The great interest of the public in football has been responsible for the increase in the number of post-season games. Within the Third District the Sugar Bowl in New Orleans and the Orange Bowl in Miami, Florida, hold, of course, the chief places of prominence, but many other cities now have their bowl games at New Years too — as Memphis, Tennessee; Birmingham, Alabama; Jacksonville, Florida; Tampa, Florida; Mobile, Alabama; and others. College faculties have not much enthusiasm for bowl games because it draws out the season too far and keeps student pitch at a high level for too long a time. In attempting to do something about this, the Southeastern Conference last year passed a resolution which forbade its members playing in any but three bowls. The regulation has brought considerable dissatisfaction and will probably be repealed for the obvious reason: to the three bowls approved, only one Southeastern Conference team was invited this fall. The indicated course of bowl games now is that every city that has a stadium of any size will have its own bowl game. This will

tend to reduce the emphasis on bowl games and place them merely as additional post-season games.

The rapid development of basketball along the same course that football has taken presents every college with the problem of spectator room. While football is played in the open and there is practically no limit to the number of seats which might be developed in the stadium, basketball, on the other hand, is played indoors and the expense of constructing a field house or gymnasium to accommodate the crowds which demand to see these games is enormous. Field houses are being planned or constructed generally and here and there a great new gymnasium is making its appearance. As in the case of football every high school has a basketball team and the people now know the game and want to see the best college teams when they play. The University of Kentucky has this year repeated its usual triumph in this sport.

Next to basketball in this District, tennis seems to attract more favor with the public. Partly because of the longer out-of-doors playing season the schools in this area develop many expert tennis players and a schedule of a great number of games.

Track and field meets are held by the various Conference schools and attract good crowds. Within the colleges, however, the candidates for track teams have perhaps not kept up to the numbers that formerly reported.

The interest in other sports as swimming, golf, and wrestling, is normal or in some cases it is on the increase. Boxing is not conducted as an intercollegiate sport in all our institutions but is reported in many cases as of considerable intramural interest. All the colleges of the District report great emphasis on the development of intramural athletics and on recreation of an athletic nature. The competition for inter-fraternity cups and other intramural trophies creates strong rivalry and keen competition everywhere. The opportunity for the average student to take part in competitive athletics in some form is now almost universally possible. As this takes place there is less emphasis upon the required gymnasium course in physical education. Participation in intramural athletics is frequently a substitute for this requirement.

In response to the question as to the reception of the N.C.A.A. Code and the degree to which it is being enforced, the reply is that there is general agreement with the "Sanity Code" and that serious efforts are being made to bring the schools into complete compliance. Of the 48 schools receiving the questionnaire from the Committee on Compliance only two had failed to report at the time this report was written. This means that presidents and athletic directors of our institutions have taken seriously the responsibility

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for inquiring into conditions in their schools and of reporting their findings to the Committee. This in itself is proof that the activity of the N.C.A.A. is having great influence on the athletic policies of the institutions. While one hears in college circles reports and rumors of irregularities, there is a general sentiment favoring the N.C.A.A. Code and an approval of the methods being used to bring about compliance. There is still much to be done, but the course has been charted and beginnings made by all of the colleges. We can expect more rapid improvement now as we proceed. Too much significance cannot be attached to the fact that the heads of the institutions are assuming responsibility for the type of athletics carried on in their schools and that they have undertaken to report directly on the practices of their institutions. This will, of course, not end all efforts of alumni and other friends of an institution toward the illegal recruiting and subsidizing of athletes, but it does place on the athletic forces of the college itself the obligation not to indulge in those practices nor to encourage others in them. The coaches at their various Conference meetings have expressed their approval and declared themselves as willing to follow the N.C.A.A. regulations. While there are, of course, some conspicuous exceptions and no doubt many minor violations, on the whole there is every reason to believe that we are moving — more slowly than we would like it's true — steadily towards compliance with the Code, and this is the most significant thing which can be reported for the colleges of this District. Our feeling of optimism comes rather from the direction we have taken than from the distance we have come along the road.

FOURTH DISTRICT

LLOYD C. EMMONS, MICHIGAN STATE COLLEGE

THE year 1948 may well be considered as a year in which all of the problems of eligibility arising from war service have been resolved and athletics have been returned to a plan of operation developed over a long period and proven satisfactory. No longer are we troubled by the question of eligibility of men who played as freshmen while in military service or who have already received the baccalaureate degree.

The past year will also be looked back upon, I believe, as the one in which most of the colleges had the greatest wealth of competitive material for all of their teams. This has resulted from the peak enrollment of veterans, who, because of the interruption of their academic training, are two or three years older than the usual college student, and

who have been physically and intellectually matured by the rigors of military service and training.

In many of our institutions interest in most sports has been sufficiently wide-open to warrant the support of freshmen and junior varsity squads for intercollegiate competition.

To us who are old enough to have seen students leave our institutions for military service in each of the two world wars, it is surprising and encouraging to find these students, upon their return, as eager to participate in intercollegiate sports as are those who come to us directly from the high schools. Such devotion to a program requiring so much of the students' time and energy should restore our faith in the benefits to be derived from intercollegiate athletics.

This year marks the beginning of the enforcement of the new "Sanity Code" adopted at the January, 1948 annual convention. It is to be expected that the Compliance Committee will find itself engulfed in a variety of problems sufficiently complicated to tax even the high ability of so talented a committee. The first few years of the operation of the new code will determine whether the overwhelmingly favorable vote for the new principles was the result of positive conviction or was simply an unwillingness to vote "no" when such a vote could be so easily misinterpreted. If I can judge the feeling of the fourth district, I should say that we believe that the new code should be administered in such a way as to leave no doubt that it means that all subsidization of athletes on account of athletic prowess shall no longer be permitted. To attempt the strict enforcement may produce the same result that was produced by another prohibition law in recent history. If it does, a most unfortunate situation will have been created, and we will do well to do away with sham and hypocrisy and spend our efforts in some better manner.

It is pleasing to report that the membership list of the NCAA in the fourth district has been increased by favorable vote on the applications of the Michigan College of Mining and Technology at Houghton, Michigan; Fenn College at Cleveland; Western Reserve University at Cleveland and John Carroll University, Cleveland.

The past year our district has been very active in all sports. It seems to me that we have had the finest brand of competition in every one of the areas that we have ever had and that student, faculty and public interest has never been higher. Certain it is that crowds and enthusiasm for basketball and football have been better than ever, even in face of frequently higher admission prices. The attendance in these sports has in many cases been limited by available facilities.

In general the enthusiasm of the crowds at the games has been consonant with standards of good conduct. If these conditions can be maintained in the future, intercollegiate athletics may hope to retain their place among the nation's finest recreational activities.

The fourth district takes pride in reporting that in the athletic competitions sponsored by the NCAA our district has won first place in track and field, swimming, boxing and cross country. The winning schools were, respectively, University of Minnesota, University of Michigan, University of Wisconsin and Michigan State College.

Next year our district hopes to retain the lead in all of these sports and to reach out for a few of the other championships. Will all of the other districts please be forewarned!

The fourth district is proud of the record for this year and it believes that athletics have been in general a good influence in its higher educational institutions.

FIFTH DISTRICT

HARRY G. CARLSON, UNIVERSITY OF COLORADO

THE chief concern of the 22 member schools of the fifth district during the year 1948 has been to make the NCAA Sanity Code work. There has been a determined attitude on the part of fifth district leaders in intercollegiate athletics to live up to the regulatory measures adopted by the NCAA convention of January, 1948. Important ideas discussed by leaders during the year were these:

1. Faculty control of athletics and the best means to maintain such control. What effect is the extension of bowl and charity games having upon school control?

2. The desirability of having uniform sectional rules in key areas such as junior college transfer eligibility. What function can conference commissioners have in effecting desirable uniformity?

3. Ways and means to give more students a chance to take part in intercollegiate competition. Many schools report that increased revenues from student fees and gate receipts are more than offset by the increase in cost of overall athletic expenses, thus making it impossible to add new sports to the intercollegiate program.

The year has been definitely marked by an increased desire by college students to take part in a great variety of sports and by greater spectator attendance in all sports.

Members of the Fifth District participated in great numbers in the various N.C.A.A. championship tournaments and Oklahoma A. & M. won the 1948 Wrestling championship.

SIXTH DISTRICT

C. E. SOUTHERN, ARIZONA STATE COLLEGE

WITH support pledged to the Sanity Code, the Sixth District finds itself united in support of N.C.A.A. principles. The summary of the athletic activities shows scheduled rivalry with all parts of the country. The entrance of Arizona State College at Flagstaff to active status brings the Border Conference to one hundred per cent membership.

The Baylor Bears won the 1948 Southwest Conference Basketball championship with the loss of only one Conference game. They defeated Arizona two straight games for the right to represent the Sixth District in the N.C.A.A. Play-offs. Going to the Western Play-offs in Kansas City as the underdogs, they came from behind to defeat both the University of Washington and Kansas State to win the Western N.C.A.A. championship. This gave them the right to play Kentucky for the N.C.A.A. championship in Madison Square Garden and to play in the Olympic Trials. Kentucky defeated Baylor for the N.C.A.A. championship and again, later, in the semi-finals of the Olympic Trials. Jackie Robinson, the Baylor leader, was selected for the Olympic Team.

Texas A. & M. won the 1948 track championship. The second annual Southwest-Big Seven Track Meet was held in Dallas again in June and resulted in a 65½ to 65½ tie. The University of Texas won the 1948 baseball, tennis, swimming and fencing championships. Texas A. & M. won the golf and cross country championships.

The 1948 Southwest Conference Football championship was won by Southern Methodist University for the second straight year. This is the first time a team has ever repeated for the Conference championship in peace-time competition. Southern Methodist University will play the University of Oregon in the Cotton Bowl Game on New Year's Day. Two other Conference teams will play in Bowl Games: The University of Texas will meet the University of Georgia in the Orange Bowl, and Baylor University will meet Wake Forest in the Dixie Bowl.

Athletic activities during 1948 in the Border Conference were primed by the Conference having its first opportunity to enter a team in the N.C.A.A. championship basketball tournament although its champion lost to Baylor in play-off games to select the District Six representative.

Conference basketball teams ranged through 54 inter-sectional games into areas of the Southern, Southwest, Rocky Mountain and Coast conferences. The title winners, University of Arizona, played in Madison Square Garden and the Philadelphia and Buffalo civic centers; Texas Tech in the N.A.I.B. play-off in Texas, and Arizona State College of

Tempe went to the tourney; Texas Tech and Hardin-Simmons played in the Ft. Worth (Texas) Invitational event.

The conference held its first baseball tournament, in Tucson, giving the title to the University of Arizona. Arizona State College of Tempe and Hardin-Simmons were second and third respectively.

Six new records were set in the annual track and field meet, in Tempe, in May; and the Arizona State College Sun Devils successfully defended their title won in 1947. Arizona State of Tempe took its track team against Mexico University to win.

Only six of the Border Conference nine members entered teams in the spring tennis title tourney, won by the University of Arizona, title holders since 1938. Arizona conference members took their racquets against southern California teams.

Golf continued a strong sport, the title being won jointly by the University of Arizona and New Mexico University. Arizona was the defending titlist.

Swimming, in its third year as a conference title sport, failed to draw enough entries in the championship tournament set at the time of the spring sports carnival.

Texas Tech, defending champion in football was destined to repeat for the title and did, leaving Texas Mines in second place; Arizona University and Arizona State College of Tempe tied for third and fourth. Conference teams played 39 intersectional games for a .526 win record. Intersectional opponents were drawn from the Southwest and Rocky Mountain conferences and the midwest and west coast. Arizona University will play in the Salad Bowl, Texas Mines in the Sun Bowl and Hardin-Simmons in the Grape Bowl.

SEVENTH DISTRICT

LOUIS A. BRETERNITZ, UNIVERSITY OF DENVER

DURING the calendar year 1948 there was an unprecedented interest in athletic programs at collegiate institutions in the Rocky Mountain region. The increasing use of air transportation has eliminated many of the difficulties of geographic location and brought about new and widespread athletic relations from coast to coast. In almost all sports, inter-sectional competition was enjoyed by some institutions in the district.

General interest in sports was reflected by increased attendance at collegiate athletic events. Close competition and keen rivalry have made 1948 an outstanding year in every sport. Championships in the two Conferences represented in the District were well distributed between important schools.

Most promising of the newer sports was skiing and the reinstatement of baseball as a major sport in the three Utah schools of the Mountain States Conference.

During the year eligibility rules were returned to pre-war status and brought in line with NCAA rules.

The Conferences of the Seventh District are in complete support of the NCAA and its "Sanity Code." The member schools have demonstrated willingness to cooperate with those responsible for the enforcement of the "Sanity Code."

In March, District Seven was host to the first NCAA Ice Hockey Championship Tournament at Colorado Springs. Colorado College acted as host in this event.

The tournament was made up of representative teams from playoff areas. The University of Michigan won the championship. This Tournament will be held again in 1949 at Colorado Springs on March 17, 18 and 19. The District was also honored to be chosen as the host of the Western Regional NCAA baseball playoffs. This event was held in Denver with the University of Denver as host. The District was represented by Colorado State College of Education.

During the year, Western State College of Colorado at Gunnison was elected to membership in the NCAA.

District Seven has its own district organization to deal with local problems and to maintain satisfactory relations with the National Association. The members of the Executive Committee of the District are: Vice-President for District Seven, the member next in succession for Vice-President; the Secretary of the two Conferences (Mountain States and Rocky Mountain) and one elected member from the District at large. The Vice-President of the District is determined by rotation.

EIGHTH DISTRICT

STANLEY B. FREEBORN, UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

INTERCOLLEGIATE athletics in the twenty-four colleges and universities and three allied conferences which comprise the Eighth District of the N.C.A.A. were broadened during the past year to a point far surpassing anything achieved in the pre-war period.

Twenty-two different sports were represented by varsity, junior varsity, freshman and lightweight teams in the various schools. At several of the larger universities in District Eight twenty percent of the undergraduate male students participated in some form of intercollegiate athletics. A large part of the remainder entered into the schools' intramural programs. At the small colleges this percentage is even higher.

An increasingly large number of institutions from this area are entering into the N.C.A.A.'s national tournament program. During the past 12-month period the Eighth District has been represented in ten of the twelve N.C.A.A. championship meets and tournaments, despite the fact that the sites for the majority of these events were a considerable distance from these schools' campuses. Only in cross country and fencing, two sports in the early stages of development in the Far West, did we not compete in the national meet.

A factor that has helped stimulate interest in the N.C.A.A. championship program in the Eighth District is the awarding of several of these events to institutions in this area. In 1947 the swimming and tennis championships were held on the Pacific Coast; in 1948 the tennis was again held on the U.C.L.A. campus and the golf at Stanford University. For the coming year the basketball finals will be held in the Edmunson Pavillion on the University of Washington campus in Seattle, Washington; the gymnastics meet will be conducted at the University of California, Berkeley, California; and it is expected that the track and field meet will be held either in Los Angeles or Berkeley.

Since the adoption of the amendments to Article III of the Association Constitution last January, the majority of the Eighth District members have taken positive action to signify their willingness to comply with these principles. It might be added that the general principles adopted by the Association at New York in January have been a part of the Pacific Coast Conference Code for some years.

During the year Whitman College at Walla Walla, Washington and California Polytechnic College at San Luis Obispo, California have been added to the list of District VIII.

Finally, it was our pleasure to be hosts to the Forty-third Convention of the N.C.A.A. in San Francisco, January 7-8, 1949.

REPORTS OF RULES AND TOURNAMENT COMMITTEES

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL

The Soccer Rules Committee met in New York, N.Y., January 8, 1949, to review rule changes in the International Code. Only Law 12 was effected by rephrasing, combining or re-arranging of the sections and a new section F was accepted under this Law. Only one phase was rejected for the present, that which covers *attempts to kick or strike an opponent*.

Law 12, Section F is designated to cover unnecessary charging and reads:

"Charges fairly i.e. with the shoulder, when the ball is not within playing distance of the players concerned and they definitely are not attempting to play it."

Section J is the result of combining Sections L and I of the old rule. Section K interprets ungentlemanly conduct.

Law XVI, Goal Kick: No change in law but instructions to referees, to be listed in the Referee Chart.

N.C.A.A. addition to Law XV is to prevent crowding and delaying tactics, and to allow same freedom to out of bounds situation as is the regulation on all free kicks.

The 1949 Official Soccer Guide will carry the complete Law 12 and additions to Law XV.

ROBERT H. DUNN, Swarthmore College
Chairman, Rules Committee

BASEBALL

THE year 1948 marked the second time in history in which College Baseball Tournaments have been held to determine a national championship among the colleges of America. Likewise it was also the second time these tourneys have been affiliated and sponsored by the N.C.A.A. In the main, these tournaments have followed the same pattern as of the previous year, namely, District, Regional and Final Tournaments. The only change from the previous year plan was the holding of a double elimination in the regional Tournaments instead of the single elimination method of the previous year.

The 1948 Plan of Tournaments was adopted in the meeting of the N.C.A.A. Baseball Committee held in New York City, January 8, 1948. Briefly, the plan adopted was as follows:

1. District selection committees composed of three persons, appointed by the Tournament empowered to select the District Representative.

2. Sectional or Regional Tournaments to be held shall consist of Eastern (Districts 1, 2, 3 and 4) and Western (Districts 5, 6, 7 and 8) Tournaments.

a. These Tournaments to be held under the double elimination scheme whereby it takes two losses to eliminate a team.

3. Final championship games to be played between the winners of the Eastern and Western Playoff. The championship be declared to the team who first won two games.

4. Tournament dates and Playoffs were set as follows:

a. District Play-offs or District representative to be chosen by June 12, 1948.

b. Eastern and Western Tournaments to be played June 16-19, 1948.

c. Final Tournament to be played June 24-26, 1948.

At this meeting the following persons were selected to serve on the Tournament Committee:

Frank G. McCormick — University of Minnesota

Clinton D. Evans — University of California

Everett D. Barnes — Colgate University

John H. Kobs — Michigan State College

James H. Stewart — Southwest Conference

Jules V. Sikes — University of Georgia

Later circumstances made it necessary to replace Mr. Sikes with Bernie Moore, Commissioner Southeastern Conference. Also, because of pressing duties in connection with housing the United States Olympic Team in London, England, Mr. McCormick asked to be relieved of the chairmanship. John H. Kobs was appointed then to take over the chairman's duties of the Tournament Committee. To complete the machinery necessary for choosing the various district representatives the chairman appointed Selection Committees for the eight N.C.A.A. districts drawing heavily upon the membership of the American Association of College Baseball Coaches.

Henry Johnston, Harvard University was also appointed chairman of the Baseball Publicity Committee, taking the place of W. Nicholas Kerbawy, who had resigned.

DISTRICT TOURNAMENTS

District No. 1. Due to conflicting dates and traditional games the selection committee felt that a district tournament was out of the question. As a result Yale University with a strong team was chosen to again represent the 1st District.

District No. 2. The Selection Committee under Chairman E. D. Barnes, chose four colleges: Lafayette, Navy, Rutgers and West Virginia to enter a tournament at Fisher Field, Easton, Pa., June 9-10, 1948 with Lafayette College as the host school. In the single elimination series that followed Lafayette won the right to represent District I.

The N.C.A.A. is indebted to Lafayette College, W. H. Anderson, Director, and R. A. Stanley and their staff for the fine efforts put forth to make the tournament a success. The gross receipts of 1762 paid admissions was \$1,704.00. Net receipts after expenses totaled \$870.03.

District No. 3. For the second year District No. 3 sponsored a tournament at Charlotte, N.C. Through the efforts of Chairman John Coombs, Duke University, four teams, George Washington, University of North Carolina, Georgia Tech and Alabama, played a series of games June 10-13, 1948. As this was a double elimination tournament many of the games were played under the lights of Griffith Park. The University of North Carolina emerged the winner. Bob Allen, Games Chairman, again did a fine job in handling the promotion. Bernie Moore and Roy Mundorff represented the Selection Committee. The paid attendance was 5423 for a total gross receipts of \$4,406.50. Net receipts after taxes, rental and local expense was \$1,828.97.

District No. 4. The fourth district tournament was held on the campus of the University of Illinois June 11th and 12th. The four teams selected by the committee to compete were University of Michigan, Ohio University, University of Illinois and Western Michigan College. This was a single elimination tournament with two games played the first day. The finalists were Western Michigan College and the University of Illinois. Illinois won the right to represent the fourth district when it defeated Western Michigan College 12-2. With fine weather and a large crowd the tourney was a great success. Due credit must be given the University of Illinois, Director Doug Mills and his staff and Selection Chairman, Floyd Stahl, for a fine job well done. Total paid admission was 3592. Gross receipts were \$2,741.42. Net receipts to be divided was \$2,438.46.

District No. 5. In the fifth district a two out of three games playoff was arranged between Oklahoma A. & M., winner of the Missouri Valley Conference, and Nebraska, winner of the Big Seven Conference. Part of the series was played under the lights and drew a large attendance. Oklahoma A. & M. was the victor and won the right to represent the 5th District in the Western playoffs. A. J. Lewandowski, District Selection Chairman and Business Manager of Athletics, University of Nebraska, also served as the Manager of this playoff. Gross receipts were \$2,389.55. Net receipts after expenses left \$1,445.31 to be divided.

District No. 6. Due to the early closing of the colleges in this district, it is difficult to arrange playoffs. Baylor University was selected to represent this district and agreed to compete in the Western Tournament.

District No. 7. College Baseball has begun to make a real comeback in this district. In a series of playoff games June 4-5 Colorado State College defeated Denver University and was declared the team to represent the district in the Western Tournament.

District No. 8. The two leading teams of this district were the University of Southern California, winner of the Southern half of the Pacific Coast Conference and Washington State College, winner of the Northern half. These two teams met in a series of games at Pullman, Washington, and the University of Southern California won the right to represent the district in the Western Tournament.

THE EASTERN TOURNAMENT

An early spring meeting with Claude R. Joyner, Superintendent of Schools, Winston Salem, North Carolina, laid the ground work for the

decision in bringing the Eastern playoffs to that city for 1948. Mr. Joyner, who is also owner of the Baseball Park graciously offered it rent free. Frank Spencer, Sports Editor, Winston Salem Journal, was also very enthusiastic and offered the facilities of his paper.

This tournament was enthusiastically received. The Chamber of Commerce entertained players, coaches and officials at a Tuesday noon luncheon giving them a real civic welcome.

Professional umpires from the Carolina League were assigned without charge to work the tournament and did an excellent job. We are greatly indebted to George M. Trautman, President, National Association of Professional Baseball Leagues for making these arrangements. Also we wish to thank Carroll Brown, President, Carolina League, for his kindness in furnishing these men.

Drawings for this tournament were made in the N.C.A.A. office resulting in Yale University meeting North Carolina in the first game with Illinois playing Lafayette in the second. Attendance at this tournament was considered good, considering the fact that this was the first tournament attempt to be held in this city. Yale with an improved team won the Eastern title by defeating Lafayette in the sixth game by a score of 4-3. Enthusiasm in this city for another chance to promote this playoff has reached the stage where the civic leaders have offered a plan to underwrite the tournament.

A Press Room was set up for Sports Writers, officials and visitors.

Results

Winston-Salem, N.C., June 15-18

X Lafayette	0 0 0	2 0 0	7 0 0 — 9-10-8
Illinois	0 3 0	0 1 0	0 0 2 — 6-6-4
Robbins and Perrotty Rotblatt, Kilbane and Gugala			
X North Carolina	0 0 1	0 0 0	0 0 0 — 1-5-2
Yale	1 0 0	1 4 0	0 0 x — 6-10-1
Robinson, Blair and Cheek Quinn and Felske			
Yale	4 0 1	2 2 0	2 0 0 — 11-15-0
Lafayette	0 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0 — 2-6-0
Duffus and Marshall Allard, McVeigh and Grassey, Perrotty			
Illinois	2 0 0	0 0 0	2 0 0 — 3-5-1
North Carolina	0 1 2	0 0 4	0 0 x — 7-10-0
Feldman, Kilbane and Cashmore, Gugala DiLorenzo and Cheek			
X North Carolina	0 0 0	0 2 0	0 0 0 — 2-9-1
Lafayette	0 3 1	0 0 0	1 0 x — 5-9-0
Cassell, Blair and Cheek Malone and Stanczak			
Lafayette	2 0 0	0 0 0	0 1 0 — 3-6-1
Yale	1 3 0	0 0 0	0 0 x — 4-9-3
Allard, McVeigh and Stanczak, Perrotty Woodward, Goodyear, Quinn and Felske			

THE WESTERN TOURNAMENT

The 1948 Western Playoffs were again held in Denver, Colorado under the sponsorship of Denver University. Merchant's Park was again available for play the mornings and afternoons of June 16th and 17th but not the evenings due to the professional team being at home on these two days. June 18th and 19th were available for both afternoon and night games. The drawings made in the N.C.A.A. offices matched Oklahoma A. & M. with Colorado State in the first game with Baylor University meeting the University of Southern California in the second game. Umpires were again furnished through George Trautman's office. President Clarence Rowland of the Pacific Coast League furnished one of his leading umpires, Alder Mutart, while the Western League furnished Russell Kempel. Both these gentlemen did an excellent job in handling the games. The committee is indebted to Minor League Base Ball for their fine assistance and cooperation.

A buffet luncheon was held the evening of June 15th in the Shirley-Savoy Hotel for Sports Writers, Sports Broadcasters, Coaches and Officials of the Tournament. N.C.A.A. Tournament Chairman, John Kobs, also attended this tournament.

In the first round, 10:00 a.m., Wednesday, June 16th Oklahoma A. & M. defeated Colorado State 13-7. In the afternoon game 2:30, U.S.C. defeated Baylor University 8-0. Second round games found Baylor defeating Colorado State 13-4 thereby eliminating them from further play.

U.S.C. defeated Oklahoma A. & M. 7-1. This would have brought Baylor and Oklahoma A. & M. together for a game under the lights on Friday. However, rain interfered making a postponement necessary thereby disrupting the entire setup. This game was finally played Saturday afternoon with Baylor the victor over Oklahoma A. & M. 9-8. The final game was played Saturday night between U.S.C. and Baylor. U.S.C. won this game 16-3 thereby becoming the Champion of the Western Tournament. Attendance was down for this tournament. Rain interfered to the extent that only one game was possible under the lights. Inability to get Merchant's Park for night games on the first two days also contributed to the weak attendance.

The Committee expresses thanks to Denver University and the local citizens for their efforts in promoting the Tournament.

Attendance figures show that 2541 persons attended the games. Total receipts less taxes amounted to the sum of \$2,401.11.

Results

Denver, Colorado — June 16 - 19

Oklahoma A. & M.	0 3 1	0 2 2	0 5 0 — 13-13-3
Colorado State	1 0 2	0 0 0	0 3 1 — 7-11-8
Hutchison and Coleman Dreith and Distefano			
Southern California	3 0 0	1 0 0	2 0 2 — 8-9-2
Baylor	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0 — 0-8-3
Hood and McKelvey Jarl and Szekely			
Colorado State	0 0 2	0 0 2	0 0 0 — 4-8-4
Baylor	2 2 3	0 1 1	0 4 x — 13-18-2
Olin and Distefano Copeland and Pearson			

Southern California	1 2 0	0 2 2	0 0 0	— 7-10-2
Oklahoma A. & M.	0 0 0	0 1 0	0 0 0	— 1-7-4
Kipp and Zuber Tomlinson and Coleman				
Oklahoma A. & M.	0 0 0	1 0 0	0 5 2	— 8-6-4
Baylor	1 0 2	3 2 1	0 0 x	— 9-8-1
Tanquet, Conway, Gwinn and Coleman Blair and Pearson				
Baylor	1 0 0	2 0 0	0 0 0	— 3-5-7
Southern California	5 2 2	5 0 0	1 1 x	— 16-15-1
Jarl, Sheets, Copeland and Pearson Hood and Zuber				

CHAMPIONSHIP TOURNAMENT

For the second time Western Michigan College at Kalamazoo, Michigan was the selected site for the "College World Series" on the invitation of President Paul V. Sangren and Director Judson A. Hyames of the Athletic Department. Their modern Baseball plant with a seating capacity of approximately 5,000, half of which were covered grand stand seats made an ideal setting for such an event.

Under Mr. Hyames' leadership, local business firms and leaders organized to sell tickets and promote the series.

The Tournament Committee is indebted to this group for the fine job done with the advance sale of tickets and in creating local interest for the event.

Homer Dunham, Director of Sports Publicity at Western Michigan College was named Publicity Chairman for the Final Championship Series. He did an outstanding piece of work in preparing press releases, posters and game program. Hugh Fullerton, Jr., of the A.P. gave the series excellent publicity. Dean Roy C. Pellet of Western Michigan College took 1200 feet of movies of the series.

A number of distinguished baseball people attended the games. Twelve scouts representing major league professional teams were present as well as more than 12 representatives of the press and radio.

A press room was established at the Burdick Hotel as headquarters for visitors connected with the Tournament.

Tickets were placed on sale June 10th both locally and out-of-town. There were no reserved seats. Single admission tickets were sold for \$1.25 including tax. A Series ticket covering all games was sold for \$2.25. No children's tickets were made available. There was a fine advance sale of tickets for the game reflecting the fine piece of work done by Mr. Clyde C. Whitcomb and his Committee.

President Will Harridge of the American League again furnished an Umpire, William McKinley, who had also worked the 1947 Series. Mr. Fred Spurgeon of Kalamazoo was secured as the Base Umpire. Coaches, players, officials and fans were agreed that the games were handled excellently.

Schedule for Games:

Friday, June 25, 1948

4:50 to 5:00 Pre-game ceremony

5:00 p.m. University of Southern California vs. Yale

Saturday, June 26, 1948

1:15 - 1:30 Pre-game ceremony

1:30 Yale vs. University of Southern California

For the third game Yale won the toss for the home team and twenty minutes was allowed between the games.

The weather was ideal for both days and a goodly crowd was present for each day's play.

The gate sale for this series showed considerable improvement over 1947. This fact was indeed a tribute to the determined efforts of the college officials and the citizens of Kalamazoo to make this Championship Tournament a financial success. Whereas 1947 receipts netted \$3,082.40, 1948 receipts netted \$4,246.24 for this Tournament. Western Michigan donated \$676.08 for operating expenses. The Kalamazoo Junior Chamber of Commerce likewise donated \$87.50. The amount of \$6,218.18 was disbursed to the two teams for travel expenses. Yale received \$2,136.24 and the University of Southern California \$4,082.04.

Reaction to this series was very satisfactory. Ticket prices seemed satisfactory. The umpiring was very good. Sportsmanship was superb. The games were well played and the weather was excellent. Some thought attendance could be increased by playing the series one week earlier and avoiding the opening of the fishing season.

Special recognition should be given to members of the Junior Chamber of Commerce, business and civic leaders and to the citizens of Kalamazoo for their support and cooperation.

Recognition should also be given to the McGregor-Goldsmith Company, Rawlings Athletic Equipment Company and the Wilson Sporting Goods Company for their cooperation and support.

The Committee also wishes to thank President Paul V. Sangren and the staff of Western Michigan College for their fine assistance in making this 1948 Championship Tournament a success.

Individual trophies were awarded to winners of Eastern and Western playoffs. Walter A. Blankfort, New York City, awarded the permanent trophy to go to the National winner with winner's name engraved thereon. Smaller replicas for the winner and runner-up of the championship playoffs were also donated by him for permanent possession. The Committee wishes to acknowledge and thank Mr. Blankfort for the gifts.

The Committee again agreed to pay railroad fare, pullman and \$6.00 per diem for the winners of the East and West Tournament to finance their trips to the Finals.

Pro-ration of receipts to participating teams in all other tournaments not to exceed actual expenses was also decided upon.

First Game, Friday, June 25, 1948

S. California	AB	R	H	PO	A	E	Yale Univ.	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Jones, cf	5	0	1	2	0	0	Moher, ss	3	0	0	1	4	0
Maxmanian, 2b	4	0	1	0	1	0	Goodyear, rf	4	0	0	1	1	0
Brideweser, ss	3	0	0	0	2	1	Redden, cf	3	0	0	0	0	0
Workman, lf	4	0	0	1	0	0	Rosenweig, cf	1	0	1	1	0	0
McKelvey, c	4	0	2	6	1	0	Mathews, 3b	3	0	0	2	3	0
Zuber, c	0	0	0	1	1	0	Fitzgerald, lf	4	0	2	1	0	0
Henley, rf	4	0	1	6	0	0	Felske, c	3	0	1	5	1	0
Lillie, 3b	4	1	1	2	2	0	Russ, c	0	0	0	0	0	2
Cecillos, 1b	4	1	2	9	1	0	Bush, 1b	3	1	0	10	1	0
Hood, p	3	0	1	0	2	0	Smith, 2b	3	0	0	6	4	2
Freeman, A	0	1	0	0	0	0	Duffus, p	2	0	0	0	2	0
							Breen, B	1	0	0	0	0	0
	35	3	9	27	10	1							
A-Ran for McKelvey in 9th							29 1 4 27 14 4						
B-Batted for Russ in 9th													

37 2 10 27 13

A-Batted for Goodyear in 9th

Possible sites for the 1949 tournaments were discussed, but the decision was left with Mr. Lonborg's committee although they were requested to consider a plan calling for rotation of the Final Game among various sections of the country. In addition, the Tournament Committee was urged to return to its pre-war policy of selecting one game official from each district to serve in the 1949 series.

The Chairman read a communication from representatives of several prominent Colored Colleges asking that tournament administration be altered so that their teams could participate in the games. It was the consensus of the Committee that the question entailed so many changes in details of organization that additional information must be available before action could be taken.

All N.C.A.A. representatives attended the gatherings of the National Basketball Committee of the United States and Canada which were held on March 25 and 26. Reports were submitted by subcommittees concerned with international basketball relations, the Olympic Games, research, and game administration.

Discussion and action involving alteration of the playing rules consumed many hours. In line with a previously stated policy those proposals which had undergone extensive experimentation were either adopted or rejected, and new suggestions were referred to subcommittees for further investigation. Eighteen changes in the rules were made. In most instances, though, the changes consisted merely of rephrasing existing rules in the interest of clarification.

An outline of problems dealing with basketball in the Olympic Games brought out the fact that the 1948 games were played under the rules used in 1935. The Committee appointed Louis G. Wilkie, A.A.U. delegate and chairman of the American Olympic Basketball Committee, and Dr. Eugene Lambert as its representatives at the Olympic Games and urged them to exert all possible influence to persuade other Olympic delegates to accept more recent playing regulations for the 1952 games.

The last item of business was the election of officers for the next year. The N.C.A.A. men elected were: Chairman, George R. Edwards; Treasurer, Bruce Drake; Editor, Oswald Tower. High school representatives chosen were: Vice-Chairman, F. P. Maguire; Secretary, H. V. Porter; Executive Committee, Lyle Quinn. Also named as a member of the Executive Committee was J. Mark Good, representing the Y.M.C.A.

Striking features of the series of meetings and games which extended over most of the last two weeks of March were the friendliness, understanding, and cooperation that exists among the men's organizations which sponsor amateur basketball on this continent. The roll call of those groups participating in one or more phases of the program lists: Amateur Athletic Union; American Olympic Basketball Committee; Basketball Writers' Association; Canadian Amateur Basketball Association; Canadian Intercollegiate Athletic Union; National Association of Approved Basketball Officials; National Association of Basketball Coaches;

National Basketball Committee of the United States and Canada; National Collegiate Athletic Association and Young Men's Christian Association. The affairs of amateur basketball are conducted more democratically and with less administrative friction than those of any other national game.

GEORGE R. EDWARDS, University of Missouri,
Chairman, Rules Committee.

THE 1948 BASKETBALL TOURNAMENT

The tenth annual N.C.A.A. tournament, coming as it did in an Olympic year, attracted more than usual interest and proved to be one of the most successful in the history of the tournament. The competition in all districts was especially strong and in two, the fifth and sixth, it was necessary to hold playoffs. In the former, Kansas State defeated Oklahoma A. & M. and in the latter, Baylor defeated Arizona.

Both the Western and Eastern Playoffs were well handled again by Reaves E. Peters, commissioner of officials for the Big Six conference, and A. B. Nixon, graduate manager of athletics at New York University, respectively. Everett Dean of Stanford University and George R. Edwards of Missouri assisted Mr. Peters, and Warren Kraetzer, NYU's publicity director, aided in the Eastern playoffs. The continued services of these men have been instrumental in building the tournament into its present successful state, and the committee wishes to take this opportunity to express its appreciation for the fine job they have done.

Three teams, Kansas State, Columbia and Michigan, made their first appearance in the tournament this year. It is also worthy of note that the two finalists, Kentucky and Baylor, were invited to compete in the Olympic tryouts. The great Kentucky team went to the finals where it lost to the Phillips 66 team. Five members of the Kentucky squad were selected for the United States Olympic team. Kentucky also received the James W. St. Clair Memorial Trophy, and Alex Groza of Kentucky won the most valuable player award.

This report would be incomplete were it not to take cognizance of the time and effort put forth by many members of the Association, without whose help the tournament could not hope to continue to grow and prosper. These men have earned the lasting gratitude of the National Collegiate Athletic Association.

The committees for the 1948 Tournament were as follows:

SELECTION COMMITTEES

First District

Ray Oosting (Chairman)
William H. McCarter
Edward Hickox

Trinity College
Dartmouth College
Springfield College

Second District

Lewis P. Andreas (Chairman) Syracuse University
Donald S. Kellett University of Pennsylvania
Don White Rutgers University

Third District

Norman W. Shepard (Chairman) Davidson College
Adolph Rupp University of Kentucky
Gus K. Tebell University of Virginia

Fourth District

Douglas R. Mills (Chairman) University of Illinois
Ben VanAlstyne Michigan State College
W. S. Chandler Marquette University

Fifth District

Bruce Drake (Chairman) University of Oklahoma
A. E. Eilers Missouri Valley Conference
Clyde E. McBride Kansas City (Mo.) Star

Sixth District

Eugene Lambert (Chairman) University of Arkansas
Jack Gray University of Texas
J. F. McKale University of Arizona

Seventh District

Vadal Peterson (Chairman) University of Utah
Clyde W. Hubbard Denver University
Juan Reid Colorado College

Eighth District

Justin M. Barry (Chairman) University of Southern Calif.
Jack Friel Washington State
C. M. Price University of California

General Committee

George R. Edwards, University of Missouri
Albert Nixon, New York University
Everett Dean, Stanford University
Reaves Peters, Missouri Valley Athletic Conference
Arthur Lonborg, Northwestern University, Chairman

A. C. LONBORG, Northwestern University,
Chairman, Tournament Committee

EAST - WEST CHAMPIONSHIP GAME

Possessing an over-abundance of All-America material, the Wildcats of Kentucky University thoroughly outclassed a game Baylor University quintet, 58-42, to annex the 10th annual N.C.A.A. basketball tournament championship before 16,174 fans at Madison Square Garden March 23, 1948.

The Crusaders of Holy Cross College, 1947's N.C.A.A. titlists, downed Kansas State 60-54, to salvage consolation honors. Country-wide crowds swelled the three-night championship play attendance to 53,123.

Poised and deadly accurate, Coach Adolph Rupp's Southeastern Conference champions raced off to a seven-point lead in the finale before the Texans found the range via a free throw after five and one-half minutes of play. Driving relentlessly the Lexington, Ky., squad scored strings of six and eight points, taking a 16-point lead. At this point the Wildcats eased off and thereafter confined their efforts to maintaining a comfortable edge throughout the remainder of the contest.

Paced by its 6 ft. 7 in. center, Alex Groza — later chosen the Most Valuable Player of the tournament — diminutive Ralph Beard, and the set-shot artist, Wallace (Wah Wah) Jones, the Kentucky five had too

much speed, height and general court savvy for the District Six Baylor Bears.

Only at one point during the second half were the Texans able to creep within nine points (44-35) of the Wildcats. This momentary upsurge occurred during the absence of Groza and Jones who were immediately re-substituted. Once again Kentucky went into high gear and crushed any die-hard Baylor hope of victory.

It was hard to single out the most valuable member of the Wildcat quintet although Alex Groza was accorded that distinction by the New York scribes. Groza, with 14 points, was hard pressed by Beard's 12 for scoring honors. In taking the N.C.A.A. crown Kentucky whipped Columbia, 76-53, and Holy Cross 60-52.

EAST vs. WEST FINAL

Kentucky (58)				Baylor (42)			
	FG	FT	TP		FG	FT	TP
Jones, lf	4	1	9	Owen, lf	2	1	5
Line	3	1	7	Pulley	0	1	1
Barker, rf	2	1	5	DeWitt, rf	3	2	8
Groza, c	6	2	14	Hickman	1	0	2
Holland	1	0	2	Heathington, c	3	2	8
Beard, lg	4	4	12	Preston	0	0	0
Rollins, rg	3	3	9	Johnson, lg	3	4	10
Barnstable	0	0	0	Strack	0	0	0
				Robinson, rg	3	2	8
Total	23	12	58	Total	15	12	42

OFFICIALS — William Haarlow and Gil MacDonald

EAST vs. WEST CONSOLATION

Holy Cross (60)				Kansas State (54)			
	FG	FT	TP		FG	FT	TP
Cousy, lf	2	1	5	Harman, lf	3	3	9
Laska	2	0	4	Weatherby	0	0	0
Oftring, rf	4	3	11	Mahoney	0	0	0
Kaftan, c	4	3	11	Howey, rf	4	2	10
Bollinger	1	0	2	Brannum, c	1	2	4
Formon	0	0	0	Clark	0	0	0
Curran, lg	2	1	5	Dean, lg	5	2	12
McMullan	3	0	6	Langton	0	0	0
Mullaney, rg	3	0	6	Krone	1	0	2
O'Connell	5	0	10	Shannon, rg	6	5	17
Dolan	0	0	0	Thorton	0	0	0
Total	26	8	60	Total	20	14	54

OFFICIALS — Matty Begovich and James Osborne

EASTERN PLAYOFF

The two mighty basketball titans of the East, Holy Cross and Kentucky, clashed in the Regional Finals last March 20 at Madison Square Garden with the Wildcats emerging triumphant, 60-52, before 18,472 spectators. The tremendous height advantage and superior shooting of the Kentuckians proved too much of a handicap for the flashy, fast-breaking Crusaders.

The University of Michigan, pride of the Big Nine, easily swept aside Columbia University, the District Two representative, in the consolation round, 66-49.

Two night earlier, Kentucky earned its right to the finals with a smashing victory over Columbia, 76-53, and Holy Cross followed suit by vanquishing Michigan, 63-45.

Kentucky, claiming recognition as the nation's No. 1 team, entered the tournament with an enviable 27-2 record for the regular season

plus the 1948 Southeastern Conference title. Only Notre Dame and Temple were able to best the Lexington quintet. Making their third appearance in N.C.A.A. play, the Wildcats were all-out to bring back an N.C.A.A. title. Led by All-America selectees, Alex Groza, Ralph Beard and Wallace Jones, Kentucky was the tournament odds-on favorite.

Holy Cross had a record worthy of recognition by every tournament selection committee. The District One representative and defending N.C.A.A. champions were in the competition for the second time with a seasoned and confident squad. Boasting a seasonal record of 23 and three, the Crusaders had compiled a victory skein of 18 straight as the campaign closed.

The Columbia Lions, coached by Gordon Ridings and making their debut in N.C.A.A. tournament play, were the champions of the Eastern Intercollegiate (Ivy) League for the past two years. The Light Blue had one of the best overall records in the country — 21 - 1, having bowed only to Princeton, 59-54, in overtime. Holy Cross had felt the Lions' claws during the regular season, 60-53.

The fourth Eastern entry, the University of Michigan, was also appearing for the initial time in the N.C.A.A. playoff. Under Osborne Cowles' guidance, the Wolverines annexed the Big Nine title.

The championship game was a bitterly contested affair from the opening whistle. Kentucky, deadly calm and efficient, pulled away after a brief tie at the four-minute mark. Groza, Jones and Beard posed a triple scoring problem that was more than the Crusaders could solve. The Cross fought desperately, and flashed brilliantly for brief intervals. Handicapped by the off-night suffered by their ace, Bob Cousy, the Purple found themselves trailing at halftime, 36-28.

Except for a fleeting moment in the second half when the Crusaders climbed to a six-point deficit, the final issue was never seriously in doubt. Holy Cross' reign as N.C.A.A. king-pin came to an abrupt end shortly thereafter and Kentucky moved to the East-West finals with a 60-52 victory. Groza's 23 points was high for the victors while Kaftan's 15 topped the losers' individual efforts.

EASTERN CHAMPIONSHIP FINAL

Kentucky (60)				Holy Cross (52)			
	FG	FT	TP		FG	FT	TP
Jones, f	4	4	12	Oftring, f	4	4	12
Barker, f	2	0	4	McMullan, f	0	0	0
Line, f	0	0	0	Cousy, f	1	3	5
Groza, c	10	3	23	O'Connell, f	3	3	9
Holland, c	0	0	0	Kaftan, c	6	3	15
Beard, g	6	1	13	Bollinger, c	1	0	2
Rollins, g	3	2	8	Curran, g	3	1	7
Barnstable, g	0	0	0	Formon, g	0	0	0
				Mullaney, g	0	0	0
Total	25	10	60	Laska, g	1	0	2
				Total	19	14	52

OFFICIALS — Matty Begovich and James Osborne

EASTERN CONSOLATION

Michigan (66)				Columbia (49)			
	FG	FT	TP		FG	FT	TP
Suprunowicz, f ...	7	0	14	Vogel, f	7	4	18
Mikulich, f	0	3	3	Lockwood, f	0	1	1
McCaslin, f	0	1	1	Gehrke, f	1	2	4
McIntosh, f	7	0	14	Skinner, f	1	1	3
Wierda, f	1	0	2	Olsen, f	1	1	3
Roberts, c	1	2	4	Budko, c	3	3	9
Wisniewski, c	1	0	2	Voydat, c	0	0	0

Harrison, g	4	2	10	Marshall, g	2	1	5
Elliott, g	5	5	15	Poch, g	1	0	2
Bauerle, g	0	1	1	Kaplan, g	2	0	4
Total	26	14	66	Total	18	13	49

OFFICIALS — Gil MacDonald and William Haarlow

EASTERN SEMI-FINALS

Kentucky (76)				Columbia (53)			
	FG	FT	TP		FG	FT	TP
Jones, f	9	3	21	Vogel, f	2	2	6
Barnstable, f	2	1	5	Moss, f	0	0	0
Day, f	2	0	4	Lockwood, f	0	0	0
Barker, f	1	0	2	Gehrke, f	2	1	5
Line, f	2	1	5	Skinner, f	2	5	9
Groza, c	7	3	17	Budko, c	7	3	17
Holland, c	2	0	4	Harwood, c	0	0	0
Beard, g	6	3	15	Marshall, g	1	2	4
Rollins, g	0	2	2	Kaplan, g	5	2	12
Jordan, g	0	1	1	Olsen, g	0	0	0
Total	31	14	76	Total	19	15	53

OFFICIALS — Matty Begovich and James Osborne

Holy Cross (63)				Michigan (45)			
	FG	FT	TP		FG	FT	TP
Oftring, f	5	0	10	Suprunowicz, f ...	7	0	14
Cousy, f	9	5	23	Wierda, f	0	0	0
O'Connell, f	0	1	1	McIntosh, f	4	2	10
Kaftan, c	7	1	15	Roberts, c	3	4	10
Bollinger, c	1	0	2	Bauerle, c	0	0	0
Curran, g	2	1	5	Harrison, g	2	3	7
McMullan, g	1	0	2	Morrill, g	0	0	0
Mullaney, g	2	1	5	Elliott, g	2	0	4
Total	27	9	63	Total	18	9	45

OFFICIALS — Matty Begovich and James Osborne

WARREN A. KRAETZER,
Publicity Chairman, Tournament Committee.

WESTERN PLAYOFF

The battling Baptists from Baylor University of Waco, Texas, performed a well-nigh unbelievable missionary task in winning the Western N.C.A.A. playoffs in Kansas City's big Municipal Auditorium March 19 and 20.

The big crowd was strongly partisan, pulling for the "home" team from Kansas State which had captured the first cage title ever won by a team from that school since the formation of the Big Six Conference in 1928. The Wildcats had a Cinderella season and had every reason to deserve such support. But Baylor, using a variable and competent style of play, came from behind in both the games they played to capture the Western title, beating Washington 64-62, and Kansas State 60-52.

Kansas State, on the basis of its record, was installed as a pre-tourney favorite with Washington University's Huskies and Wyoming's Cowboys making up the rest of the field.

Knowing the N.C.A.A. reputation for top-quality basketball, fans turned out to make the attendance each night a capacity one — 9,700 paid. The gross receipts for the two nights totaled \$37,905.72, a new record for the Westerns.

In the first half of the first round game Baylor had a dismal 20

minutes trying to find the basket. Baylor went without a field goal for 10 minutes as the Huskies went on to a 34-17 lead with only three minutes remaining in the first half. Substitute Bill Hickman came in and hit a goal for the Bears and that started the remarkable comeback which was to follow. By halftime the score was 37-26 for Washington.

The early second half brought a climax to that rally. In the last three minutes of the first half and eight minutes of the second half Baylor outscored Washington, 27-10, and tied the score at 44-all. Red Owens, Bill Johnson, Jackie Robinson and Hickman were the ring leaders in the dazzling attack that brought Baylor back into the ball game.

Washington took over the lead again at 48-44 and kept ahead by a slim margin through the next three minutes of play before Robinson cut the cords to tie it at 53-all with 12 minutes gone. He repeated for Baylor's first lead. Washington caught up and took the lead three times in the final minutes of play, but Hickman tied it at 60-all with less than four minutes to play. Johnson then dropped in another basket which was countered by Nichols of Washington for a 62-all count with two minutes remaining. Then Captain Don Heathington of Baylor poked in the two points that made a 64-62 victory and Baylor controlled the ball through the remaining 90 seconds.

Kansas State had little trouble in winning 58-48 from Ev Shelton's inexperienced crew of Cowboys from Wyoming. The Cowpokes had only one senior in the starting lineup and that fact was plainly evident through the entire game.

WESTERN CHAMPIONSHIP FINAL

Washington (62)					Baylor (64)				
	FG	FT	PF	TP		FG	FT	PF	TP
Vandenburgh, f	6	2	5	14	Ofens, f	3	6	3	12
Arnason, f	0	0	1	0	DeWitt, f	0	0	2	0
White, f	4	3	3	11	Preston, f	1	0	1	2
Bird, f	0	0	1	0	Hickman, f	3	0	2	6
Millikan, c	0	0	0	0	Heathington, c	4	4	4	12
Nichols, c	6	5	5	17	Johnson, g	9	2	0	20
Mallory, c	0	0	1	0	Pulley, g	0	0	0	0
Jorgensen, g	3	0	1	6	Robinson, g	3	6	3	12
Opacich, g	1	4	3	6		—	—	—	—
Taylor, g	3	2	2	8	Total	23	18	15	64
Engstrom, g	0	0	1	0					
Total	23	16	23	62					

WESTERN CONSOLATION

Wyoming (48)					Kansas State (58)				
	FG	FT	PF	TP		FG	FT	PF	TP
Doty, f	6	1	3	13	Harman, f	5	2	2	12
Peyton, f	9	2	2	20	Weatherby, f	1	0	2	2
Reed, c	1	1	5	3	Howey, f	1	0	0	2
Cotton, c	0	0	0	0	Langton, f	0	0	0	0
Collins, g	0	0	1	0	Thornton, f	0	0	1	0
Larson, g	1	1	1	3	Brannum, c	3	2	5	8
Pilch, g	1	5	5	7	Clark, c	3	2	0	8
Bloom, g	1	0	2	2	Dean, g	5	2	2	12
	—	—	—	—	Krone, g	0	0	0	0
Total	19	10	19	48	Shannon, g	4	6	2	14
					Mahoney, g	0	0	1	0
					Thuston, g	0	0	0	0
						—	—	—	—
					Total	22	14	15	58

WESTERN SEMI-FINALS

Wyoming (47)					Washington (57)				
	FG	FT	PF	TP		FG	FT	PF	TP
Doty, f	6	1	5	13	Vandenburgh, f	1	2	5	4
Larson, f	0	0	1	0	Carnovale, f	0	1	0	1
Peyton, f	3	1	2	7	White, f	5	4	1	14
Mankin, f	0	0	1	0	Arnason, f	0	0	2	0
Reed, c	1	0	5	2	Mallory, f	0	0	0	0
Cotton, c	0	0	0	0	Nichols, c	7	8	5	22
Collins, g	0	0	1	0	Millikan, c	0	0	2	0
Flinn, g	0	0	1	0	Jorgensen, g	2	0	0	4
Pilch, g	8	8	3	24	Opacich, g	3	2	0	8
Bloom, g	0	1	0	1	Taylor, g	2	0	3	4
Total	18	11	19	47	Total	20	17	18	57

Kansas State (52)					Baylor (60)				
	FG	FT	PF	TP		FG	FT	PF	TP
Harman, f	3	6	4	12	Owens, f	3	2	5	8
Krone, f	0	2	0	2	Kichman, f	0	0	2	0
Howey, f	3	3	5	9	DeWitt, f	3	0	5	6
Langton, f	1	1	3	3	Preston, f	1	3	1	5
Weatherby, f	0	0	2	0	Pulley, f	1	0	0	2
Brannum, c	3	1	5	7	Heathington, c	3	9	2	15
Clark, c	1	3	5	5	Johnson, g	4	5	3	13
Dean, g	3	2	4	8	Robinson, g	5	1	4	11
Shannon, g	1	4	1	6	Total	20	20	22	60
Total	15	22	29	52					

EDWARD J. GARICH,
Kansas City Star.

BOXING

THE 1948 N.C.A.A. Boxing Tournament was most successfully staged by the University of Wisconsin on April 1-2-3 in the spacious field house at Madison.

The added incentive for the contestants in this tournament was the opportunity for the winners to enter the Olympic Final trials for a chance to represent the United States in the Olympic Games.

Again, the University of Wisconsin staged the tournament in fine style, well managed, well publicized, and before a most appreciative and enthusiastic record crowd of spectators.

A total of 62 contestants participated in the tournament, representing 22 schools; and all entries were of ability, as most of them were winners or runnersup in sectional championships throughout the country.

A gross income of approximately \$41,000.00 accrued from the three days' tournament, out of which a contribution of \$9,000.00 was made to the N.C.A.A. Olympic Fund.

The Rules Committee held its annual meeting during the period of the tournament, at which time clarifications of

rules were made, as well as changes and alterations to others.

The Committee approved a clinical study of boxing injuries to obtain factual data to answer unsupported, opinionated reports which have been circulated in the past year or so.

Winners and runnersup in each weight division (Olympic weights used this year) were as follows:

Individual Results

112 lb. 6 oz.: Ernie Charboneau (Michigan State); James Demos (Miami)
 119 lb.: Steve Gremban (Wisconsin); Wilbert Moss (Louisiana State)
 127 lb. 13 oz.: Douglas Elwood (Louisiana State); James Sreenan (Wisconsin)
 136 lb. 10 oz.: Charles Davey (Michigan State); Bob Apperson (Wisconsin)
 147 lb. 11 oz.: Don Dickinson (Wisconsin); Don Brown (California Aggies)
 160 lb. 15 oz.: Herb Carlson (Idaho); Eddie Rieder (Maryland)
 176 lb. 5 oz.: Cal Vernon (Wisconsin); Wm. Diehl (Idaho)
 Heavyweight: Vito Parisi (Wisconsin); Art Saey (Miami)
 James S. LaRose Memorial Trophy — Charles Davey

Team Scoring

Wisconsin45	Miami 7	Washington State . 1
Michigan State19	Maryland 7	Penn State 1
Idaho14	Calif. Aggies 4	San Jose State 1
Louisiana State ...12	Virginia 1	Minnesota 1

In the Olympic Final trials at Boston, where competition was very keen, two of the above boys made the Olympic Team as alternates, by being runnersup in their division. These boys were Charles Davey, Michigan State College, in the 136 lb. class, and Douglas Elwood, Louisiana State College, in the 127 lb. class.

I. F. TOOMEY, California (Davis),
Chairman, Rules Committee.

FENCING

THE N.C.A.A. Fencing Championships for 1948 were held at the U.S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Maryland. Twenty-nine schools entered the Tournament. For the first time, fencing coaches acted as officials which made a great improvement in the directing and judging. It also offered the competing fencers a well needed rest between bouts.

Results:

Team Scoring

1. C.C.N.Y.30 points	3. Army27 points
2. Navy28 points	5. N.Y.U.26 points
3. Univ. of Chicago ...27 points	6. Northwestern Univ. .25 points

Individual Championships

Foil	Epee
1) A. Axelrod (C.C.N.Y.)	1) W. Bryan (Navy)
2) R. Kaplan (N.Y.U.)	2) R. Bowman (Army)
3) A. Cohen (U. of Chicago)	3) J. Hughes (Princeton U.)
4) W. Schuster (Army)	4) D. Thompson (U. of Chicago)
Saber	
1) J. Day (Navy)	3) G. Bruce (U. of Detroit)
2) H. Millard (Cornell U.)	4) R. Watson (Wayne U.)

The N.C.A.A. Fencing Rules Committee held an official meeting in New York City on June 17, 1948. The following recommendations were agreed upon:

1. That the N.C.A.A. Individual and Team Championships for 1949, shall be held at the U. S. Military Academy, West Point, New York, on March 25-26.
2. That entries to the N.C.A.A. Championships shall be limited to one man from a school in each weapon. A fencer may compete in one weapon only.
3. That a N.C.A.A. Fencing Guide and Rule book shall be printed.
4. That Mr. M. Garret, Dept. of Phys. Ed., University of Illinois, shall be Editor of the Guide Book.

ALVAR HERMANSON, University of Chicago,
Chairman, Rules Committee.

FOOTBALL

IN my report of last year I made reference to the fact that we were in the process of recodifying the football rules and that we were having conferences with representatives of the National Federation of State High School Athletic Associations to explore the possibilities of a common football code. Since the recodification has not been completed and because the common code has been shelved, it is important for the record that this report review what has happened to both projects during the past twelve months.

Our Committee voted to re-codify the N.C.A.A. rules in January, 1946. A subcommittee worked for more than a year to pull apart the rules, reassemble them and recommend any changes in pattern, rules, or procedures which would give us a code free from cross references, exceptions, and notes. Anyone familiar with our code appreciates that this was not an easy task, but the subcommittee was ready to report in August, 1947 and our entire committee assembled in Chicago to receive it.

Just before this meeting, the Secretary of the N.C.A.A. made arrangements for the Chairman of the Football Rules Committee to meet Mr. H. V. Porter, the Secretary of the High School Federation, and Mr. Porter was invited to at-

tend our recodification meeting the following day.

Prior to 1932, the high schools used the college rules. Since that date the National Federation of State High School Athletic Associations has published its own rules and although the pattern or format of both codes is similar, there are many fundamental differences in the two sets of rules. What is more important, the gap continues to widen rather than narrow.

At this point it might be useful to point out why the college and high school rules have tended to drift apart. Briefly, the college group has always weighed equities. We have tried to keep a ratio between the offense and the defense; we have attempted to correct any situation which tended to favor one type of offense over another; we have seldom made a radical change, but preferred to ease our way along, keeping our finger on the pulse and our ear attentive to trends. For example, on the matter of liberalizing the substitution rule, we have progressed from no resubstitution in the same half, which existed in 1931, to a very liberal rule today, but even so not so far as the high schools or the professionals have gone. We have gradually removed the restrictions on the number of forward passes in a series of downs.

The high school approach to the rules has been different and for very good reasons. It is obvious that there are a great many more high schools in this country than there are colleges. The Federation problem is a mechanical one. They have to have a set of rules which will be simple to teach to 35,000 officials and about as many high school coaches. They have not been so concerned with equities as with a mechanical formula which has few exceptions. Obviously, you cannot have both, and while the high school rules have the advantage of a formula the colleges could not adopt all of their principles without sacrificing some of the very fundamentals of football as we know it.

Let me illustrate. The high schools rule all kicks into the end zone touchbacks. In the college rules, a kickoff which goes over the goal line into the end zone is a free ball. It can be advanced or recovered by the kicking team. If we agreed to rule this a touchback, it would mean that we would practically eliminate the runback of kickoffs because most college kickers, with the aid of a tee, can boot the ball over the goal line. We need only recall the war years when teams were deliberately kicking the ball out of bounds to eliminate the return of the kickoff to realize how unpopular our game would be if the play after the kickoff were a scrimmage on the 20-yard line. There are many other instances which could be used to indicate what I mean by equities versus a mechanical formula.

In our recodification our first problem was to dissect our

rules book. There have been many changes since the last recodification in 1928. This task was assigned to A. R. Hutchens, Secretary of our Committee. He reassembled the 13 rules into 436 paragraphs. Each paragraph was an entity in itself with no exceptions, cross references, or notes. It was a masterful piece of work, and he recommended that these paragraphs be numbered as rules.

Porter had seen an advance copy of this recodification and when invited to speak for the Federation at our August, 1947 meeting he categorically stated that the form presented would be wholly unacceptable to him and if we intended to adopt it, it would be a waste of time on his part and he much preferred to go fishing. Since our desire for a common code was genuine and our invitation to Porter was a sincere gesture to accomplish this goal, we scrapped any plans for a change in format and appointed a subcommittee to explore the whole problem.

The subcommittee and a similar group from the Federation were unable to have a meeting until the following December. At this time it was agreed that before proceeding with the details of reconciling the two sets of rules there would have to be an agreement on certain fundamental principles of football. They drew up a list of twelve principles to present to their respective groups.

At the annual meeting of the N.C.A.A. Football Rules Committee held in Savannah, Georgia in January, 1948, the college group approved of all but one of these principles. Because of the many adjustments which would have to be made to effect a common code, our Committee recommended a thorough study and that we plan to complete the task for the 1949 season. Such a plan was wholly unacceptable to Mr. Porter. He explained that it was with great difficulty that he had persuaded his group to agree to a common code, and that if the task was not completed for the 1948 season we had better drop the whole matter. Again, in our sincere desire to have a common code and against our better judgment, we agreed to intensify our efforts.

By a vote of the N.C.A.A. Executive Committee, our Rules Committee was given permission to hold a second special meeting, and the entire membership from all parts of the United States assembled in Chicago in March, 1948. This was further evidence on our part that our intentions were genuine and our desire great for a common code. After three days and evenings of intense and concentrated discussions, we notified the Federation group that a satisfactory common code was out of the question for 1948. Whereupon, Porter accused the college group of a lack of desire or intention of cooperating with the Federation, and left the meeting in a huff. Several minutes later, he returned to an-

nounce that he and his subcommittee would make a further attempt if we would delegate power to a subcommittee to settle the issues involved, and if such a committee would agree to remain in session until the task was completed.

While such power has never been delegated by our group to a subcommittee, it was, nevertheless, voted, and it was agreed that representatives from both groups would meet in New York on March 27 prepared to remain in session until the mission was completed. On our part, I had given instructions for the completed copy to be sent to the printer immediately following the meeting. Each group appointed two members to represent them and, at the suggestion of the Federation, E. E. Wieman, President of the American Football Coaches Association, was to act as chairman.

When the committee met in New York, the Federation, with no advance notification to the college group, brought along a third representative. Porter also announced at the opening meeting that the task would have to be completed not later than the third day following, thus repudiating one of the conditions of the meeting that all would come prepared to remain in session until the code was finished. The result was that only three of the ten rules were discussed in detail. Even so, it was agreed at the final session that if E. C. Krieger and Porter could agree on the language of the remaining seven rules we would still go through with our avowed purpose to have a common code.

Porter and Krieger held one meeting in Chicago. Then followed weeks of negotiation, with inadequate replies to frantic letters from Krieger, and insistent prodding on my part for Krieger to reach an agreement with Porter. An agreement could not be reached, and when the incompleted draft was submitted it was not a common code except in structure. Pages of disputed paragraphs had not been agreed on. To accept this incompleted code would have resulted in confusion and chaos in college football this past fall.

Reluctantly, our committee announced to the colleges that the task was not completed and that we would use our 1947 rules as amended in Savannah.

We would like to see a common football code but there will have to be a decided change of approach on the part of the high school group if this goal is to be attained. Mutual trust and confidence is of primary importance and intemperate statements, innuendos, and false blame are not conducive to harmony. By tradition the N.C.A.A. Football Rules Committee is the trustee of American football. The game is more important than individuals, or a mechanical pattern. A code or codes which are not fundamentally sound, traditionally faithful and accurately phrased are violations of this trust.

In June I received appeals from several High School Com-

missioners to the effect that they wanted a common code, and to each appeal I replied that our Committee had an open mind on the whole subject but that we would not be a party to an incomplete or an unsatisfactory code. I was also notified that there would be a meeting of an executive committee of the Federation in June when it was proposed that an official request would be made of our Committee to resume the deliberations and continue with our efforts for a common football code. I have not been notified that such a meeting ever took place. In October I was again informed that a committee of the Federation would meet on October 25 for the purpose of requesting a reopening of the subject. At this date (November 4) I have not been notified that there is any desire on the part of the Federation for a common code.

Meanwhile, we have resumed the task of recordifying our N.C.A.A. football rules. As further indication to the high school group of our desire for one football code, we have adopted the format agreed to by both parties last spring, as well as the number of rules and titles. It is our hope that our recodification will be adopted at our meeting in January and that these rules will become effective for the 1949 football season.

WILLIAM J. BINGHAM, Harvard University,
Chairman, Rules Committee.

GOLF

THE Fifty-first Annual Intercollegiate Golf Championships, sponsored by the National Collegiate Athletic Association, were held June 28 to July 3 at the beautiful Stanford Golf Course at Stanford University. Stanford University acted as host and Mr. Alfred Masters and his staff are to be congratulated on the wonderful organization they had for this great championship. Everything was in readiness and the wonderful cooperation displayed by every Stanford official made this tournament a "stand-out" in our long record of tournaments.

Sunday afternoon prior to the qualifying rounds, the Annual East-West Exhibition match was held. Twenty picked stars from the East and twenty from the West played an interesting match. The East won 5½ to 4½. The best ball score was 66 made by Joe Moore of L.S.U. and Harvie Ward of North Carolina representing the East. Fifty-six contestants entered the Driving Contest which was won by Art Wall of Duke University with an average of 285 yards for 3 balls. Ed Hopkins of Texas won the longest individual drive with a drive of 295 yards.

On Sunday evening the National Collegiate Golf Coaches Association met at the Stanford Club House with President Eddie Twiggs presiding. In their business meeting Mr. Ellis P. Hagler of Duke University was elected President and Mr. Robert Kepler of Ohio State was elected Secretary-Treasurer for the coming year. Mr. Twiggs of Stanford and Mr. Ted Payseur, N.C.A.A. Golf Committee Chairman, were made life-time honorary members of the Coaches Association. The Coaches Association recommended to the N.C.A.A. Golf Committee that the Annual Tournament start the first Monday after June 20.

San Jose State College won the team championship and was awarded the Maxwell Team Trophy with a record-making score of 579. This breaks the former team record of 580 held by Stanford University. Louisiana State University defending team champions finished second with 588 and Stanford University finished third with 590. Morgan Fottrell of San Jose College and Gardner Dickinson broke the medalist record in tying at 139. The former record was 142 held by Stuart of L.S.U., Saunders of Ohio State, and Richard Haskell of Northwestern. As Dickinson was called back to an Army post immediately after the qualifying rounds, Fottrell automatically qualified as 1948 medalist. However, Dickinson will be joint record holder with Fottrell for low score. Robert Harris of San Jose State College made it a "grand-slam" for his school when he won the individual championship by defeating Ed Hopkins of Texas 1 up. Hopkins made a great battle out of the finals when after being 6 down to Harris at the end of the first eighteen holes, he squared the match on the 35th green. Hopkins trapped himself on the 36th hole and lost 1 down. Harris shot steady consistent par golf all through the tournament and was awarded the "Chick Evans Bowl" emblematic of the individual championship.

This was the first time in the history of the tournament that it has ever been held on the West Coast. It is a tribute to the championship and Stanford University that such a fine representation of schools were present. One hundred and forty-one contestants from thirty-nine different institutions competed. Twenty-three teams competed for the team championship.

Team Scoring

San Jose State College	579	Northwestern University ...	615
Louisiana State Univ.	588	University of Oregon	616
Stanford University	590	Dennison University	620
Duke University	595	Penn State College	622
Oklahoma A. & M.	599	Boston College	622
University of Michigan	600	Denver University	623
U.C.L.A.	602	Southern California	624
University of Oklahoma	606	Miami University	627
University of Washington ..	609	California	627

North Texas State College ..	611	University of New Mexico ...	637
Ohio State University	612	University of Utah	651
University of Texas	614		

Individual Results (From the round of sixteen)

ROUND No. 3

Dave Barclay (Michigan) defeated Gene Towry (N. Texas State), 22nd.
Tom Lambie (Stanford) defeated Eli Bariteau (San Jose), 1 up.
Louis Stafford (Oregon) defeated Edgar Draper (Washington), 3-2.
Edwin Hopkins (Texas) defeated Charley Coe (Oklahoma), 3-2.
Jim Mallory (Washington) defeated Pete Elliott (Michigan), 2-1.
Bob Harris (San Jose) defeated Ernie Kellberg (Stanford), 2-1.
Ted Richards (U.C.L.A.) defeated Joe Moore (Louisiana State), 5-3.
Loddie Kempa (Oklahoma A. & M.) defeated Charles Lind (Denver), 19th.

QUARTER-FINALS

Lambie defeated Barclay, 2-1. Harris defeated Mallory, 5-4.
Hopkins defeated Stafford, 1 up. Richards defeated Kempa, 2-1.

SEMI-FINALS

Hopkins defeated Lambie, 19th. Harris defeated Richards, 5-4.

FINALS

Harris defeated Hopkins, 1 up, 36 holes.

TED PAYSEUR, Northwestern University,
Chairman, Tournament Committee.

GYMNASTICS

IN general. There is strong evidence for optimism about the future of gymnastics in the colleges. For example, at Penn. State College, where the Olympic Tryouts for Gymnastics were held, four college men made the 8-man United States Olympic team: William Bonsall and Raymond Sorensen of Penn State, William Roetzheim of Navy Pier University of Illinois, and Joseph Kotys. In addition to this, the first and second team places in the National A.A.U. Gymnastic Meet were won by two colleges — Penn State College and Los Angeles City College. Garvin S. Smith, a college lad from Los Angeles City College, set a new world record of 3.1 second in the 20 foot rope climb. Finally, more than half of all the place winners in the National A.A.U. Gymnastic Meet were college men and the U. S. Olympic Team Gymnastic Coach is a college coach who was a college competitor in Gymnastics — Eugene Wettstone.

Rules Changes. The N.C.A.A. Gymnastic Rules Committee in two meetings at the University of Chicago made some changes in the rules for the good of the sport. These changed rules were distributed in August. Please write the chairman if you do not get your copy.

The order of the events in competition has been changed so that Side Horse is the first event instead of Horizontal Bar. It is an excellent safety measure to work off initial meet nervousness on the Side Horse rather than the Horizontal Bar.

A survey will be made to determine ideal apparatus measurements. The Gymnastic Apparatus Specifications in our rules have been really penalizing tall men and unusually broad men. As one step toward remedying this, the Horizontal Bar height and the Parallel Bar height and width have been increased with a recommendation in the rules that, if possible, several Parallel Bars varying within the limits of the widths set by the Rules, be supplied at meets.

To cooperate with institutions that have Rope Climb, our rules now state that Rope Climb will be included as a special event every year and the Rope Climb tambourine has been increased in size.

The tumbling mat has been increased in length and provision has been made for spotting for safety on the trampoline with deductions by the judges for poor form if a performer must have spotting.

There was unanimous approval of the motion that the All-around competition be eliminated in dual meets. This will increase the time it takes to run a meet.

To assist coaches who wish to include certain events that have value and enjoy the support of local interest, a paragraph was added to the rules, "Conference legislation over local competition is permissible . . . where interconference competition occurs, N.C.A.A. rules will govern except where coaches can agree on exceptions."

The 1949 Meet. During the rules discussions, Mr. Charles Keeney read his letter from the University of California, inviting the N.C.A.A. Gymnastic Meet to the University of California campus in Berkeley for 1949 on April 16, the Saturday before Easter. The Rules Committee voted unanimously to accept the invitation.

Report of The Sections

Eastern. Penn State, Temple, the U. S. Naval Academy, and the U. S. Military Academy supported newcomers with a large number of dual meets. The University of Delaware, Syracuse University and West Chester Teachers were among these new teams. All the teams held pre-season meets with Turner Clubs, Y.M.C.A.'s and Recreation Centers. The Eastern League dual meet championship was won by Penn State College. The Eastern Individual Championship was held at the U. S. Military Academy, West Point, New York. All-around 1st and 2nd were taken by Bob Stout and W. Hayes, respectively, both of Temple, with Sorensen and Bonsal of

Penn State placing 3rd and 4th. Outstanding performers on the Side Horse were Steve Greene of Penn State and Berenado of Temple, with Grayson of Navy taking 3rd. On the Horizontal Bar, Stout of Temple was 1st, Hodes of Army 2nd, Sorensen, Penn State 3rd. The Rope Climb was won by Schenker of the Naval Academy with 4.0 seconds. Parallel Bars, Stout of Temple 1st, Greene of Penn State 2nd, and Coons of Army 3rd. Flying Rings was won by Jamison of Army, who did a double somersault flyaway for his dismount. Hayes of Temple and Bonsall of Penn State were second and third on the Flying Rings. The tumbling was won by Meade of Penn State, with Marcus of Temple 2nd and McKinney, Temple, 3rd.

Mr. Younger, Coach of Temple, (to whom we are indebted for this comprehensive report on the East) predicts that accompanying the great increase in interest in Gymnastics in the East will be the formation of a North and South section in the Eastern League. The North to include M.I.T., Dartmouth, Boudine, Springfield, Princeton, and probably Army, while the South would include Navy, Temple, Penn State, Syracuse, Delaware, and Westchester.

Pacific Coast. We have two newcomers in the league here. The State College of Washington had their first team under coach J. Hubert Dunn, and the College of the Pacific team was coached by William Anttila who had several good men: Ed. Simpson 2nd on Side Horse in the conference and 3rd rings; Bob McMahon 3rd on Horizontal Bar.

There was a great deal of Gymnastic activity in this section. San Diego State College had eight meets, University of California at Los Angeles thirteen meets, Occidental College five, University of Southern California eleven, Stanford seven, College of the Pacific three, and the University of California nine.

U.C.L.A. won the Pacific Coast Intercollegiates with 84½ points; University of Southern California was 2nd with 80½; California 40; Stanford 15. U.C.L.A. had two outstanding men. Larzelere was 2nd in the N.C.A.A. Free Exercise and 1st P.C.C. All-around. Don Muir was 1st in the Pacific Coast Intercollegiate competition on the Side Horse. San Diego State College's Orlando Coons took three first places at the conference meet and represented State at the Olympic finals. He is an excellent performer.

The University of Southern California's outstanding men were: Foreman P.C.C. Champion and N.C.A.A. record breaker in the Rope Climb with a time of 3.5; Heiser 2nd on the Horizontal Bar in the P.C.C. meet; Vidmar 1st in the P.C.C. championships in the Free Exercise; Todd 1st P.C.C. Rings.

The University of California's Charles Thompson won the 1948 N.C.A.A. Tumbling and was 2nd in the National A.A.U.

Chuck Lucchesi won the P.C.C. Championships on the Trampoline and was 2nd in the N.C.A.A. Lucchesi was also 2nd in the P.C.C. Tumbling.

Rocky Mountain. The All-College Championships were won by Nebraska, University of Colorado 2nd, Colorado State College 3rd, Montana State College 4th, Colorado A. and M. 5th, University of Wyoming 6th. This All-College Invitational Meet was organized by Colorado State College last year and is proving to be a good meet.

The outstanding men at Colorado State College of Education were Don Potter and Bob Fenner. Don Potter often won three firsts in his meets. The University of Nebraska's Phil Sprague was a good All-around performer and he tied for 5th in the N.C.A.A. meet on the Trampoline. Montana State College's Jack Foust took the Horizontal Bar 1st in the All-College Meet, and University of Colorado's Mel Beckett performed well on the Side Horse.

Midwest. According to questionnaire answers, the following institutions had active varsity teams: University of Akron, University of Illinois Champaign and Navy Pier, Michigan State College, University of Michigan, Indiana University, University of Minnesota, State Teachers College, and the University of Chicago.

The University of Illinois at Champaign was 2nd in the Western Conference and 3rd in the N.C.A.A. Outstanding performers were Zinzi as Big Ten Side Horse 1st, Galvetti the Conference and N.C.A.A. High Bar Champion, and Gaylord Hughes the N.C.A.A. Trampoline Champion. The University of Illinois at Navy Pier under Coach Harold Frey also had an unusual performer in William Roetzheim who made the Olympic Team and won the Conference Open Meet All-around title.

Michigan State's Mel Stout just missed the Olympic Team by a few points — he did beautiful work. Ivan Towns, also of Michigan State, was first on Trampoline at the Western Conference Open Meet.

The University of Michigan's Bob Schoendube won both the Big 9 and the National A.A.U. Trampoline Championship. Tom Tillman placed 3rd in the N.C.A.A. Meet on the Trampoline.

Indiana University has received the "go" signal for Gymnastics just this year, so 1949 will see Indiana with a varsity team in competition.

The University of Minnesota won the Western Conference title and was 4th in the N.C.A.A. Peterson of Minnesota did a nice job by taking 1st in the Conference in Horizontal Bar, All-around, and Tumbling. He was also first on the Long Horse in the N.C.A.A. Meet. Minnesota's Hedstron was 1st on the rings in the Conference, and Swanson was 1st on the

Parallel Bars. Patten took 2nd All-around in the Conference.

State Teachers College won 1st place in the College Competition at the Northwest Gymnastic Meet. Outstanding men were Gates, Lehman, Sloneker and Unke.

The University of Chicago's Bill Vrettos won 2nd All-around in the Western Conference Open Meet. Vrettos was the best man on the University of Chicago squad and he won places in every meet. He tied for 2nd on the Long Horse in the N.C.A.A. Meet. Dick Kadison of Chicago placed 3rd on the Parallel in the Conference Open Meet.

1948 N.C.A.A. Meet at the University of Chicago. This meet had a fine group of competitors. Every district had representatives competing. The teams lined up as follows: Penn State 1st, Temple 2nd, then Illinois, Minnesota, California, Michigan, U.C.L.A., Nebraska, Southern California, Chicago, Navy. Chicago and Southern California were tied.

All-around was won by Sorensen of Penn State, Bonsall, Penn State 2nd, then Peterson of Minnesota, Hayes of Temple, and Patten of Minnesota. **Rope Climb** was won by Foreman of So. California, with Linn, Penn State, 2nd, Hoffman and Schenker of Navy 3rd and 4th. **Free Exercise** was won by Stout of Temple; Larzelere of U.C.L.A. 2nd; Sorensen of Penn State 3rd; Bonsall of Penn State 4th. **Long Horse** was won by Peterson of Minnesota, with Zinzi of Illinois and Vrettos of Chicago tied for 2nd, Sorenson of Minnesota 4th. **Side Horse** was won by Greene of Penn State with Zinzi of Illinois 2nd, then Berenato of Temple, and Muir of U.C.L.A. 3rd and 4th. **Tumbling** was won by Thompson of California with Meade of Penn State 2nd, then McKinney of Temple and Patten of Minnesota 3rd and 4th. **Flying Rings** was won by Hayes of Temple, Bonsall of Penn State 2nd, Winnerberger of Temple 3rd, with a three way tie for 4th between Sorensen and Greene of Penn State and Stout of Temple. **Horizontal Bar** first was taken by Calvetti of Illinois, Peterson of Minnesota 2nd, Bonsall and Sorensen of Penn State 3rd and 4th. **Parallel Bar** first was taken by Sorensen of Penn State; Greene of Penn State 2nd; Stout and Hayes of Temple 3rd and 4th. **Trampoline** was won by Hughes of Illinois, with Lucchesi of California 2nd, Tillman of Michigan 3rd, Schoendube of Michigan 4th.

The Chairman wishes to thank the members of the Gymnastic Rules and Advisory Committees for their cooperation and Mr. Younger particularly for his many bits of advice regarding the chairmanship of this report. The coaches who answered the questionnaires did a very thorough job of answering questions.

It was impossible to include everything in this report, but an attempt was made to give you a report that hits the main points. This chairman wants all who read this report to

know that he is most anxious to serve gymnastics and help it grow. You will be doing all of us in the sport a favor by criticizing and suggesting freely.

ERWIN F. BEYER, University of Chicago,
Chairman, Rules Committee.

ICE HOCKEY

THE new impetus which was given to ice hockey immediately following the war has carried through and there is no indication that it will let up in the near future. Each year sees schools, colleges and other amateur organizations adding ice hockey to their athletic programs or increasing the number of teams or amount of participation. Skating rinks are being built in many sections, some of them in areas where hockey is not an established sport. The inevitable result will be wider interest and participation in this rugged and developmental game.

The most significant development during the past year was the inauguration of the National Collegiate Ice Hockey Championship which came largely as a result of the efforts of the newly established Hockey Coaches' Association. The enthusiasm and wholehearted cooperation of member institutions and officials of the N.C.A.A. portends a successful future for this event.

The Rules Committee met at the Broadmoor Hotel in Colorado Springs on March 19-20, 1948 with all of the regular members and two advisory members present.

Rules were changed in only a few details and in these few cases the recommendations will have only minor effect upon the play of the game. Most of the actions had to do with clarification and standardization. The committee continues to operate under the principle that school and college sports are played primarily for the participant and consequently, as such, ice hockey should be governed only by rules and regulations that tend to keep it a game rugged and manly in nature but at the same time an activity conducted according to educational standards and appropriate for school and college gentlemen.

The committee took action with regard to a few minor points in connection with the National Tournament. The most significant of these actions was the recommendation to the N.C.A.A. Executive Committee that expenses to the tournament be paid for not more than seventeen (17) persons of any one college representation.

1948 TOURNAMENT

THE first N.C.A.A. Ice Hockey Championship Tournament was held in the Broadmoor Rink in Colorado Springs on March 18-19-20, 1948. This beautiful arena is the home ice of Colorado College who along with Broadmoor Corporation were hosts and co-sponsors of the meet. The term "host" was certainly appropriate for the officials of Colorado College, the Broadmoor Hotel and the city of Colorado Springs did a wonderful job of staging the tournament and of making the visiting players and officials feel at home.

At the suggestion of the Ice Hockey Coaches' Association teams representing geographical areas were selected by the organizations operating in these various areas. Two teams represented the New England and Eastern area, one selected by the Ivy (Pentagonal) League and one from the New England League. The other two teams were chosen from the Midwest and Far West. The method of selection was left to the local officials of the areas concerned. The following teams represented their leagues or areas:

New England League Boston College
Pentagonal League Dartmouth College
Midwest University of Michigan
Far West Colorado College

A single elimination tournament was conducted with one game being played on each day. Drawings for places were made by tournament committee members before the individual teams were picked. These drawings found the Far West entry playing the Ivy League representative on Thursday night and the Midwest and New England selections playing on Friday. Thus Dartmouth played Colorado College and Boston College met Michigan in the first round. All games were fast, well played and evenly matched. Dartmouth defeated Colorado College 8-4 in a game that was really not decided until the last period. Michigan was forced into overtime to win from Boston College 6-4. In the final game before a capacity crowd, Michigan scored four goals in the last period to defeat Dartmouth by a score of 8-4 and thus won the first National Championship.

The tournament was well managed by the games committee under the chairmanship of Robert L. Bartlett of Colorado College. Other members of this committee were Ben Douglas, Athletic Director, Colorado College, L. F. Keller, representing the Rules Committee, Professor Howard Olson, Secretary District 7 N.C.A.A., Cyril Thompson, representing the Coaches' Association, and Thayer Tutt of the Broadmoor Corporation. Under the able leadership of Mr. Bartlett advance preparations were thoroughly taken care of and the games were played on scheduled time and without friction. The hospitality of the local groups was truly wonderful and

all of the players, coaches and officials thoroughly enjoyed the three days stay in Colorado Springs.

The summary of the scoring and other pertinent material follows:

		Individual Scoring			Minutes
Player	Team	Goals	Assists	Points	Penalties
Gacek	— Michigan	5	3	8	2
Grant	— Michigan	2	5	7	2
W. Riley	— Dartmouth	3	3	6	2
J. Riley	— Dartmouth	4	1	5	0
Hill	— Michigan	3	1	4	8
Greer	— Michigan	1	3	4	0
McMillan	— Michigan	2	1	3	5
Crowley	— Dartmouth	2	1	3	4
Renfrew	— Michigan	1	2	3	4
Malone	— Dartmouth	1	2	3	0
Rowell	— Colorado College	2	0	2	2
Stewart	— Colorado College	1	1	2	2
Campbell	— Dartmouth	1	1	2	6
Oss	— Dartmouth	1	1	2	0
Threadgold	— Boston College	1	1	2	0
McCusker	— Boston College	1	1	2	0
Merriam	— Dartmouth	0	2	2	2
Newson	— Colorado College	1	0	1	0
Mason	— Boston College	1	0	1	2
Fitzgerald	— Boston College	1	0	1	0
Wishart	— Colorado College	0	1	1	0
Slattery	— Colorado College	0	1	1	0
Corcoran	— Boston College	0	1	1	0
Whitworth	— Colorado College	0	1	1	4
Lewis	— Boston College	0	1	1	4
McIntyre	— Boston College	0	1	1	2
Starrak	— Michigan	0	0	0	12
Thayer	— Dartmouth	0	0	0	14
Smith	— Michigan	0	0	0	8
Tutten	— Colorado College	0	0	0	4
Kilmartin	— Dartmouth	0	0	0	4
Meier	— Colorado College	0	0	0	2
Brumm	— Michigan	0	0	0	2
Songin	— Boston College	0	0	0	2
Richmond	— Dartmouth	0	0	0	2

Team Scorings: Michigan 14, Dartmouth 12, Colorado College 4, Boston College 4. Saves: Desmond 52, McDonald 47, Burke 30, Ikola 23.

LOUIS F. KELLER, University of Minnesota,
Chairman, Rules Committee.

LACROSSE

THE 1948 lacrosse season proved definitely that this sport has spread very rapidly through the college world. Many colleges in the Middle West and South are now playing formal intercollegiate schedules. These, of course, are in addition to the colleges of the first, second, and third districts where lacrosse has been played as a major sport for many years.

Perhaps the most significant accomplishment of the past year was the complete recodification of the playing rules and their adoption for the 1948 season. Credit for this splendid work should be awarded to Glenn Thiel of Penn State University, secretary of the committee.

Under the revised code incorporating several changes, some of which were somewhat radical, the game had perhaps its most satisfactory year from the standpoint of player, official, and spectator. It is the feeling of the committee that the code as presently written, subject to the usual interpretations, should remain unchanged for at least another playing year.

The annual game between the All North Team and All South Team, a game sponsored by the United States Intercollegiate Lacrosse Association and played in June at Johns Hopkins University, attracted a capacity attendance of over five thousand spectators. The game was won by the All North Team. The series now stands North 4, South 3.

Johns Hopkins University was the recipient of the Wilson Wingate Memorial Trophy awarded to the outstanding collegiate lacrosse team. This is the second successive year that Johns Hopkins has been awarded this trophy.

HARRY J. ROCKAFELLER, Rutgers Univ.,
Chairman, Rules Committee.

SWIMMING

IT was indeed most appropriate, as well as very satisfactory that the 25th Annual N.C.A.A. Swimming Championships should be one of the most successful in the history of the sport. This meet, held at the University of Michigan pool, March 25-27, 1948, completed a quarter-century of championship competition among the colleges. The entry list was large, both individual and team, and the team championship was not decided until the last race. The crowded natatorium was witness to a gala finale when the 400 Yard Free style Relay was run off on Saturday night.

The University of Michigan, with a marvelously well balanced team, as well as several individual stars, won the team championship, breaking the long years of supremacy of Ohio State. With such performers as Sohl, Holiday, Evans, Weinberg, Mann III, and Stager leading the way through an undefeated dual meet season, it is no wonder that Michigan earned the title of 1948 N.C.A.A. Champions. Ohio State — with Smith in top form, ably assisted by Hirose, DeGrott and the greatest array of diving talent ever gotten together (namely, Anderson, Harlan, Calhoun and Billings-

ley) — made a close race of the team championship up to the final event.

The entire meet was studded with outstanding feats of swimming. Perhaps the greatest was Joe Verdeur's world record breaststroke swim of 2:14.7. He was closely followed by Alan Stack, with a new N.C.A.A. record of 1:31.8 in the 150 yard breaststroke. Wally Ris, of Iowa, with the fast time of 51.5, defeated a crack field of sprinters in the 100-yard dash.

Other noteworthy swimming winners included Heusner, Northwestern, in the 1500 meters with a time of 19:28.2. Anderson of Stanford won the 50-yard race in 23.3, defeating a fine crop of short distance sprinters.

The divers, because of their superb exhibition, are deserving of a special word of commendation. Harlan of Ohio State won the One-meter event, defeating a star array of competitions with his teammate, Anderson, second. In the three-meter dive, the order was reversed with Anderson capturing the title followed by Harland.

Michigan's unbeatable trio of Holiday, Sohl and Tittle set a new N.C.A.A. met record of 2:51.9 as Stanford finished second in the 300-yard medley. Michigan State won the 400-yard free style relay, the last event on the program and the most exciting because the championship was a stake. Duke, Allwardt, Hoogerhyde and Gilbert won the race for Michigan State's Spartans in the excellent time of 3:31.0. Michigan was third and Ohio State fifth.

There were 37 colleges represented, covering the greater part of the United States, with 140 individuals competing during the three-day program. I say three days because for the first time the Committee moved the 1500-meter swim to Thursday night. It was a great improvement because it freed Friday morning for the One meter dive and the various meetings which are so necessary at that time. It was the consensus that this order should be followed in future meets.

Financially the meet was successful. As is always the custom during Olympic years, the proceeds, after deducting ten percent for the Association, is donated to the Olympic Fund to be ear-marked for Men's Swimming. It is a worthy and generous gesture by the competing colleges and one which is deeply appreciated by the N.C.A.A. Executive Committee and the Swimming Rules Committee. The amount donated this year was approximately \$2,000.00.

The N.C.A.A. Swimming Rules Committee, with 100% attendance, met for several lengthy and interesting meetings and discussed and acted upon problems which had been submitted, after correlation, by our hard working Secretary, Howie Stepp. The High and Prep School coaches, as well as the College Coaches, met and formed plans for the coming

year. Perhaps this is the one time during the year when all groups have their best representation and much is accomplished. The writer believes this is one of the reasons why our sport is becoming better organized and more standardized.

The University of Michigan was the host for this excellent meet and an ideal host. The meet was well organized, well attended by an intelligent and orderly crowd, which was very swimming-minded. On behalf of the N.C.A.A. Executive Committee and the National Collegiate Swimming Rules Committee, I wish to thank the University authorities for their splendid hospitality and pay special tribute to Matt Mann, the Meet Manager and his able staff of assistants, for a job well done. Also tribute should be paid to the host of officials whose efforts did so much to make this meet the success it was.

Team Scoring

Michigan	44	Yale	14	Washington	4
Ohio State	41	Iowa State	10	S. California	3
Michigan State	21	Northwestern	10	Temple	2
Iowa	20	LaSalle College ..	7	N. Carolina	1
Stanford	16	Purdue	7	Pennsylvania	1
				Texas	1

Meet Results

- 1500-meter free style: 1) W. Heusner, Northwestern; 2) M. Mann III, Michigan; 3) A. Stager, Michigan; 4) R. Watts, Iowa State; 5) R. Sala, Stanford. Time: 19:28.2.
- 50-yard free style: 1) R. Anderson, Stanford; 2) K. Carter, Purdue; 3) H. Patton, Michigan State; 4) R. Weinberg, Michigan; 5) S. Morketter, California; 6) R. Campbell, Washington. Time: 23.3.
- 150-yard backstroke: 1) A. Stack, Yale; 2) H. Holiday, Michigan; 3) A. Ratkiewicz, Yale; 4) D. Draves, Iowa; 5) J. Weeden, Stanford; 6) D. Korten, Yale. Time: 1:31.8. (N.C.A.A. Record.)
- 220-yard free style: 1) W. Smith, Ohio State; 2) W. Ris, Iowa; 3) A. Stager, Michigan; 4) G. Hoogerhyde, Michigan State; 5) J. Verdeur, LaSalle College; 6) P. Powlison, Washington. Time: 2:09.5.
- One meter diving: 1) B. Harlan, Ohio State; 2) M. Anderson, Ohio State; 3) G. Evans, Michigan; 4) J. Calhoun, Ohio State; 5) N. L. Sper, North Carolina; 6) C. Chelich, Northwestern. Winning point score: 163.87.
- 300-yard Medley relay: 1) Michigan (Holiday, Sohl, Tittle); 2) Stanford (Anderson, Weeden, Hester); 3) Iowa (Lake, Draves, Straub); 4) Michigan State (Patterson, Seibold, Duke); 5) Southern California (Wolfe, Messenheimer, Hughes). Time: 2:51.9. (N.C.A.A. Record.)
- 440-yard free style: 1) W. Smith, Ohio State; 2) W. Heusner, Northwestern; 3) A. Stager, Michigan; 4) R. Watts, Iowa State; 5) G. Hoogerhyde, Michigan State; 6) M. Mann, Michigan. Time: 4:43.8.
- 100-yard free style: 1) W. Ris, Iowa; 2) P. Powlison, Washington; 3) R. Weinberg, Michigan; 4) H. Hirose, Ohio State; 5) P. Girdes, Yale; 6) S. Morketter, California. Time: 51.5.
- 200-yard breast stroke: 1) J. Verdeur, LaSalle College; 2) R. Sohl, Michigan; 3) K. Carter, Purdue; 4) W. Schmidt, Temple; 5) D. De Forrest, Pennsylvania. Time: 2:14.7.
- Three meter diving: 1) M. Anderson, Ohio State; 2) B. Harlan, Ohio State; 3) J. Calhoun, Ohio State; 4) G. Evans, Michigan; 5) J.

Tolar, Texas; 6) C. Chelich, Northwestern. Winning point score: 174.34.

400-yard relay: 1) Michigan State (Duke, Allwardt, Hoogerhyde, Gilbert); 2) Iowa (Ris, Marsh, Draves, Straub); 3) Michigan (Holiday, Weinberg, Kogen, Tittle); 4) Yale (Freed, Stack, Girdes, Parker); 5) Washington (Campbell, Heaney, Powlison, Trager). Time: 3:31.0.

ED. T. KENNEDY, Columbia University,
Chairman, Rules Committee.

TENNIS

THE 1948 N.C.A.A. Tennis Championships were held at U.C.L.A., June 21-26. Brochures, which included announcement of the tournament, entries, housing, and publicity plans were sent to all members of the N.C.A.A. The official lists were procured from the N.C.A.A. office and two brochures were sent to each school, one to the Director of Athletics, and one to the Tennis Coach.

Management Committee meetings were started in April and were held in May and June prior to the tournament. Nineteen separate committees were set up to handle the different phases of the championships. A new innovation was started this year with invitational test matches between the University of North Carolina, University of Texas, University of Southern California, and the University of California at Los Angeles. These matches were held on Friday and Saturday prior to the tournament and proved a valuable asset in pre-publicity for the N.C.A.A. Tournament. Entries were received from 32 universities and colleges throughout the United States which included 86 entries in singles and 34 entries in doubles. Many of the players arrived the Tuesday of the week prior to the tournament and were given an opportunity to practice on the asphalt courts of U.C.L.A.

Sunday, the day before the tournament, approximately eighty per cent of all the players had arrived. The draws for both singles and doubles were made Sunday afternoon and all officials, players and coaches were invited to watch the draw. Immediately following the completion of the draw a buffet supper was held for all players, coaches, and officials so that they might become acquainted before the start of the tournament. A coaches' dinner was held on Monday where all coaches met and made recommendations for the future running of the National Intercollegiate. The official traditional banquet was held Tuesday evening where all players, coaches, officials and invited guests were entertained with speeches by Mr. Maurice McLaughlin, National Singles Champion of the United States 1912-13, and several former National Intercollegiate Champions including Mr.

Ted Schroeder, National Intercollegiate Doubles and Singles Champion in 1942, Mr. Gene Mako, National Intercollegiate Single and Doubles Champion of 1934, Mr. Jack Tidball, National Intercollegiate Champion in 1933, Mr. Phil Neer, National Intercollegiate Singles Champion 1921, and Double Champion in 1922, and Mr. Allan Harrington, National Intercollegiate Doubles Championship in 1928. The featured speaker of the evening was Mr. Joe E. Brown.

The tournament progressed normally throughout the rest of the week. All matches were run as scheduled with every match having an official umpire and those on Courts 1, 2, and 3 were held with ball boys and linesmen. The final day found Mr. Harry Likas of San Francisco University meeting Mr. Victor Seixas of North Carolina. At the close of this match doubles were played between Mr. Fred Kovalski and Mr. Bernard Bartzen of William and Mary against Mr. Robert Perez and Mr. Arnold Saul of the University of Southern California. These final matches were carried on two radio networks and were televised to the people of Southern California. At the conclusion of these two final events the N.C.A.A. medals and sterling silver bowls were presented to the winner of the singles and doubles; there was a tie for the Garland Bowl between San Francisco University and William and Mary. The team trophy was again won by William and Mary. See the following summary for the Garland Bowl points and team champion scores and results of singles and doubles.

The gross income for this tournament was the largest that has ever been taken by a National Intercollegiate Tennis Championship. However, expenses ran rather high due to the fact that UCLA wishes to put it on in a first-class way. The financial statement shows that UCLA will absorb a loss of \$1,501.90. The players and officials seemed to enjoy the tournament in every way, and UCLA again put on the tournament from the standpoint of the players and we believe that we were successful judging from the favorable comments of those who took part.

The University of Texas at Austin, Texas has been recommended as the site of the championships for 1949-50.

The University of California at Los Angeles has been pleased to hold the N.C.A.A. National Intercollegiate Tennis Championship of the United States for the years 1947-48, and we hope that we have made a contribution to intercollegiate athletics in the United States.

Results in the singles and doubles, starting with the round of eight, and the summary of the Garland Bowl points and team championship scores follow:

SINGLES

Quarter-Finals

E. Victor Seixas, Jr. (N. Carolina) defeated Fred Kovalski (William and Mary), 6-3, 6-2, 6-4
 Herbert Flam (U.C.L.A.) defeated Bernard Bartzen (William and Mary), 4-6, 6-2, 6-2, 8-6
 Jim Brink (Washington) defeated James Evert (Notre Dame), 6-2, 6-2, 2-6, 6-1
 Harry Likas (San Francisco) defeated Jack Tuero (Tulane), 7-5, 6-4, 6-4

Semi-Finals

Seixas defeated Flam, 6-3, 6-2, 6-8, 6-3
 Likas defeated Brink, 6-4, 6-1, 5-7, 6-3

Finals

Likas defeated Seixas, 6-4, 1-6, 7-5, 6-1

DOUBLES

Quarter-Finals

Flam-Garrett (U.C.L.A.) defeated Tuero-Mouledous (Tulane), 6-2, 7-5, 6-2
 Perez-Saul (S. California) defeated Likas-Roche (San Francisco), 6-2, 9-7, 6-1
 Kovalski-Bartzen (William and Mary) defeated Clark-Shea (S. California), 3-6, 11-9, 6-2, 7-9, 6-4
 Evert-Evert (Notre Dame) defeated Seixas-Taylor (N. Carolina), 6-3, 6-8, 3-6, 6-4, 6-3

Semi-Finals

Perez-Saul (S. California) defeated Flam-Garrett (U.C.L.A.), 6-2, 5-7, 1-6, 7-5, 6-3
 Kovalski-Bartzen (William and Mary) defeated Evert-Evert (Notre Dame), 6-4, 6-3, 6-3

Finals

Kovalski-Bartzen (William and Mary) defeated Perez-Saul (S. California), 5-7, 6-3, 6-1, 6-3

TEAM SCORING

William and Mary	6	U.C.L.A.	4
San Francisco University	5	Notre Dame	3
North Carolina	4	Tulane	2
Southern California	4	Washington	2

GARLAND BOWL

Point score for the Garland Bowl follows:

	Singles	Doubles	Total 1948	Total '42-'47	Total '42-'48
California	0	0	0	4	4
California Institute Tech.	0	0	0	1	1
Georgia Tech	0	0	0	2	2
Gonzaga	0	0	0	1	1
Miami	0	0	0	12	12
North Carolina	2	0	2	2	4
Notre Dame	0	1	1	4	5
Geo. Pepperdine	0	0	0	2	2
Rice Institute	0	0	0	5	5
San Francisco University	3	0	3	2	5
Southern California	0	2	2	10	12
Stanford	0	0	0	11	11

Texas	0	0	8	8
Tulane	0	0	2	2
U.C.L.A.	1	2	2	4
U.S. Military Academy	0	0	4	4
Utah	0	0	1	1
Washington	1	1	0	1
William and Mary	0	3	3	11

RANKINGS

Following are the 1948 National Rankings:

Singles

1. Harry Likas, San Francisco University
2. E. Victor Seixas, Jr., North Carolina
3. James Brink, Washington
4. Herbert Flam, U.C.L.A.
5. Jack Tuero, Tulane
6. Fred Kovalski, William and Mary
7. James Evert, Notre Dame
8. Bernard Bartzen, William and Mary

Doubles

1. Kovalski and Bartzen, William and Mary
2. Perez and Saul, Southern California
3. Evert and Evert, Notre Dame
4. Flam and Garrett, U.C.L.A.
5. Clark and Shea, Southern California
6. Likas and Roche, San Francisco
7. Seixas and Taylor, North Carolina
8. Tuero and Mouledous, Tulane

WILLIAM C. ACKERMAN, U.C.L.A.,
 Chairman, Tournament Committee.

TRACK AND FIELD

THE Annual Meeting of the N.C.A.A. Track and Field Rules Committee was held in Minneapolis, Minnesota on June 17, 18, 19, 1948. Members absent were: Oscar Hedlund of the First District and Emil Von Elling of the Second.

The following major rules changes were made and will appear in the 1949 N.C.A.A. Track and Field Guide.

Rule 3. Included International Rule on wind velocity for acceptance of records.

Rule 11. Assistant starter to be appointed by Games Committee.

Rule 14. Requiring Head Timer to appoint one of the official timers to give lap times.

Rule 20. All races, including cross country and handicap events, to be started by pistol report.

Rule 26. Approved placing of heat winners in middle lanes in straightaway races.

Rule 31. Made broad jump rules in accordance with International Rule. Increased width of broad jump pit.

Rule 39. Changed method of marking cross country courses.

ANNUAL MEET

THE 27th Annual N.C.A.A. Track and Field Meet was held in Minneapolis June 18, 19, 1948. It was designated as one of the semi-final Olympic tryouts, and those placing in each event qualified for the final Olympic tryouts at Evanston. At the request of the National Collegiate Track Coaches Association several additional Olympic events were added to the regular program and points scored accordingly. Due to a strong following wind, no records in running events were approved.

The Annual All-America Track and Field was selected by the members of the Rules Committee at meetings held in Minneapolis and immediately following the final tryouts at Evanston. Listings will be carried in the 1949 Track and Field Guide.

Team Scoring

Minnesota46	San Diego St...10	Missouri 5
S. California ..41½	South Carolina.10	Wash. St. 5
Texas35	Wisconsin10	Kansas 4½
Illinois34¼	N.Y.U. 9	Brigham Young 4
California19¼	Notre Dame .. 9	Columbia 4
Michigan18	Oklahoma 9	Frank. & Marsh. 4
Ohio State18	Oregon 9	Fresno State .. 4
Stanford17¾	Ala. Poly. 8	Texas College . 4
Colorado17	Indiana 8	Santa Barbara . 4
Northwestern .16	Michigan St. .. 8	Butler 2
Rhode Is. St. .15¾	Penn. St. 8	Marquette 2
Texas A. & M..14	Maine 8	Miami 2
Villanova12	Pennsylvania .. 8	Princeton 2
Tulane11	Dartmouth 6	San Jose St. .. 2
Yale11	Ohio Wesleyan. 6	New Hampshire 2
Kansas State ..10	U.S. Mil. Aca. . 6	Carleton 1
Arkansas10	U.C.L.A. 6	La. State 1
Harvard10	Wayne 6	Seton Hall 1
		North Carolina. 1

Meet Results

- 100-meter dash: 1) M. Patton, S. California; 2) D. Anderson, California; 3) D. Campbell, Colorado; 4) P. Bienz, Tulane; 5) P. Cowie, Princeton; 6) C. Parker, Texas. Time: 10.4.
- 200-meter dash: 1) M. Patton, S. California; 2) C. Parker, Texas; 3) P. Bienz, Tulane; 4) C. Peters, Indiana; 5) D. Campbell, Colorado; 6) R. Smith, Notre Dame. Time: 20.7.
- 400-meter dash: 1) N. H. Rucks, South Carolina (47.2); 2) A. Harn-den, Texas A.&M., (47.4); 3) J. Hammack, Army (47.8); 4) M. Whitfield, Ohio State (47.8); 5) G. Guida, Villanova (47.9); 6) F. Fox, Seton Hall (48.3).
- 800-meter dash: 1) M. Whitfield, Ohio State (1:51.1); 2) J. Dianetti, Michigan State (1:51.6); 3) V. Chambers, Southern California (1:52.6); 4) C. P. Shepherd, Texas College (1:53.2); W. Clifford, Ohio State (1:53.4); 6) T. S. Dickey, Louisiana State (1:53.6).
- 1500-meter run: 1) D. Gehrmann, Wisconsin (3:54.3); 2) H. Barten, Michigan (3:55.2); 3) R. Sink, S. California (3:55.4); 4) D. Paeth, Washington State (3:55.8); 5) W. Leonard, Notre Dame (3:57.2); 6) C. Eischen, Washington State (3:58.4).
- 3000-meter steeple chase: 1) B. Ross, Villanova (9:25.7); 2) W. O. Overton, Alabama Poly (9:26); 3) J. Kittell, Notre Dame (9:50.2);

- 4) W. T. Berger, Columbia (9:51.4); 5) R. Good, Minnesota (10:11.9); 6) J. O. Miller, N. Carolina (10:20.4).
- 5000-meter run: 1) J. Thompson, Texas (15:04.5); 2) H. Ashen-felter, Penn. State (15:08.5); 3) Q. Brelsford, Ohio Wesleyan (15:14.7); 4) C. Robison, Brigham Young (15:37.7); 5) W. Kar-kow, Illinois (15:48.1); 6) R. Karnes, Kansas (15:48.2).
- 10,000-meter run: 1) R. Black, Rhode Island St. (32:13.5); 2) V. Twomey, Illinois (33:01.6); 3) R. Kilty, Minnesota (33:04.5); 4) D. Vierra, Fresno State (33:33); 5) M. Stavole, Miami (33:36.2); 6) S. Johnson, Tulane (36:07).
- 110-meter high hurdles: 1) C. Scott, Arkansas; 2) W. Porter, Northwestern; 3) C. Dixon, UCLA; 4) T. Mitchell, Indiana; 5) R. Maxwell, Ohio State; 6) G. Walker, Illinois. Time: 13.7.
- 400-meter hurdles: 1) G. Walker, Illinois (52.4); 2) J. Kirk, Pen-sylvania (52.7); 3) R. Frazier, S. California (53.1); 4) R. Ault, Missouri (53.1); 5) L. Hofacre, Minnesota (53.1); 6) L. Wester-brook, Oklahoma (53.5).
- Hammer throw: 1) S. M. Felton, Harvard (170' 9¼"); 2) G. Mar-sanskis, Maine (170' 5"); 3) J. Burnham, Dartmouth (168'); 4) R. Miller, Rhode Island State (166' ¾"); 5) E. Styrna, New Hampshire (165' 10¼"); 6) C. Lindekugel, Minnesota.
- Shot put: 1) C. Fonville, Michigan (54' 7"); 2) F. Gordien, Min-nesota (52' 7¾"); 3) R. Prather, Kansas State (52' 3¾"); 4) O. Chandler, Stanford (52' ¾"); 5) J. E. Fuchs, Yale (52' ¼"); 6) N. Wasser, Illinois (51' 8¾").
- Discus: 1) F. Gordien, Minnesota (164' 6½"); 2) V. Frank, Yale (164' 3¾"); 3) G. Kadera, Texas A. & M. (155' 1½"); 4) R. Prather, Kansas State (154' 1"); 5) W. Linn, San Jose State (151' 7½"); 6) M. Sheehan, Missouri (151').
- Broad jump: 1) W. Steele, San Diego State (24' 11¼"); 2) J. Hol-land, Northwestern (24' 6½"); 3) L. Wright, Wayne (24' 5¼"); 4) J. Robertson, Texas (23' 10½"); 5) G. Bryan, Stanford (23' 10"); 6) L. LaMois, Minnesota (23' 8").
- Javelin throw: 1) F. W. Held, Stanford (209' 8"); 2) F. Frienden-bach, California (204' 5½"); 3) F. Guess, Texas (199'); 4) W. Iannicelli, Franklin & Marshall (195' 11½"); 5) G. Schuette, Marquette (190' 9¼"); 6) R. L. Gelb, Yale (179' 2").
- High jump: 1) Tied: D. Eddleman, Illinois, and I. Mondschein, New York (6' 7"); 3) Tied: L. Irons, Illinois; T. Scofield, Kansas; V. McGrew, Rice; C. E. Hangar, California (6' 6").
- Pole vault: 1) Tied: G. Rasmussen, Oregon, and W. Bateman, Colo-rado (14'); 3) H. Cooper, Minnesota (13' 10"); 4) Tied: J. Mont-gomery, S. California; W. Larson, Stanford; A. Sherman, Rhode Island State; B. Hart, S. California (13' 8").
- Hop, step and jump: 1) L. LaMois, Minnesota (45' 10"); 2) J. Gough, Oklahoma (45' 7¼"); 3) G. Robertson, Texas (44' 9½"); 4) E. Engman, Santa Barbara (44' 7¼"); 5) H. Manifold, Butler (44' 6"); 6) G. Shean, Carleton (43' ½").

CROSS COUNTRY

The championship was won by Michigan State's well bal-anced team. Wisconsin was second and Syracuse was third. Time of leaders at various points: 1 mile — Blanchard, Pur-due, 4:35; 1½ miles — Black, Rhode Island, 7:09; 2 miles — Black, 9:37; 2½ miles — Black 11:49; 3 miles — Black 14:47.

Michigan State's athletic department again staged the

meet in its usual excellent fashion and the Track and Field Committee wishes to thank those officials.

Team Scoring

1. Michigan State	3-4-8-12-14-(17)-(27)	41
2. Wisconsin	1-6-9-24-29-(31)-(32)	69
3. Syracuse	5-7-19-23-39-(40)-(50)	93
4. Penn State	18-21-25-26-28-(36)-(46)	118
5. Notre Dame	10-22-41-44-47-(66)-(84)	164
6. Purdue	16-20-35-43-51-(83)-(94)	165
7. Kansas	2-11-45-55-100	213
8. Indiana	13-34-53-57-67-(73)-(74)	224
9. Miami	15-37-54-59-80-(89)-(104)	245
10. Cornell College	33-48-60-82-93-(114)	316
11. Wheaton	38-52-70-72-87-(91)	319
12. Western Michigan	49-58-75-77-78-(79)-(109)	337
13. Ohio Wesleyan	30-61-81-98-99	369
14. Case	42-64-68-103-106	383
15. Albion	62-63-65-101-105-(113)	396
16. Oberlin	69-71-85-86-88-(90)-(102)	399
17. Central Michigan	76-92-96-97-108-(110)	469
18. Toledo	56-95-107-111-112	481

Individual Scoring

Place	Name	Team	Time	Team Place
1	Robert Black	Rhode Island '50	19:52.3	
2	Donald A. Gehrmann	Wisconsin '50	20:02.6	1
3	Browning Ross	Villanova '50	20:06.44	
4	Robert D. Karnes	Kansas '50	20:07.37	2
5	Warren O. Druetzler	Michigan State '51	20:09.78	3
6	William G. Mack	Michigan State '50	20:14.31	4
7	Richard Church	Syracuse '50	20:20.18	5
8	James D. Urquhart	Wisconsin '51	20:21.11	6
9	Neil Pratt	Syracuse '51	20:27.76	7
10	Frank P. D'Arcy	Ohio State '50	20:31.98	
11	Jack Dianetti	Michigan State '50	20:36.80	8
12	William N. McGuire	Missouri '51	20:37.22	
13	Richard E. Randolph	Wisconsin '51	20:38.72	9
14	James Murphy	Notre Dame '49	20:44.36	10
15	Harold H. Hinchee	Kansas '50	20:47.00	11
16	Thomas L. Irmen	Michigan State '49	20:47.97	12
17	George Thompson	Villanova '50	20:50.46	
18	Dave H. DeWitte	Indiana '50	20:54.42	13
19	R. Gene Shaver	Iowa State '51	20:56.59	
20	Robert A. Sewell	Michigan State '50	20:59.22	14

WILBUR H. HUTSELL, Alabama Polytechnic Institute,
Chairman, Rules Committee.

WRESTLING

THE 18th annual National Collegiate Wrestling Championships were held at Lehigh University, Bethlehem, Pa., Friday and Saturday, March 19 and 20, 1948.

Unlike the usual tournaments, Olympic Rules were used and several delaying technicalities arose. However, the tournament was witnessed by capacity crowds and after the Friday sessions most of the difficulties were solved and Sat-

urday's finals were run off on scheduled time. It is the consensus of opinion of all concerned that a much better tournament would have been had under our American rules.

However, after the final Olympic Tryouts it was the general opinion that the tournament under Olympic rules provided valuable experience for the contestants and officials. Olympic weight classes as well as rules were used. A clinic for officials was held the evening of the 18th of March.

A brief summary of the 1948 N.C.A.A. Wrestling Championships follows:

Number of schools competing: 29; number of competitors: 98; number of sessions: 4; number of bouts: 170; number of falls: 101 (new record); number of defaults: 8; number of officials used: 4.

Clever and versatile 147-pounder William Koll, Iowa State Teachers College, won the coaches award for the second year as the outstanding wrestler of the tournament.

Wrestling Coaches and Officials Association met under H. E. Kenney, retiring president. The following officers were elected: President, Billy Sheridan, Lehigh University; vice-president, Fendley Collins, Michigan State College; secretary-treasurer, Julius Wagner, Colorado A & M College; membership secretary, Albert (Bo) Place, Denver, Colorado.

Team Scoring

Oklahoma A.&M. ... 33	Navy 9	Rutgers Univ. 2
Michigan State 28	Colo. A.&M. 9	Indiana 2
Illinois 23	Iowa State 9	Hofstra College ... 2
Iowa St. Tchrs. 15	Lock Haven Tchrs. 7	Syracuse Univ. 2
Purdue 15	Nebraska 5	Kansas State 1
Iowa Univ. 15	Frank. & Marsh... 3	Williams College .. 1
Minnesota 12	Lehigh Univ. 3	Colorado College .. 1
Waynesburg Col. ... 11	Penn State 2	

Individual Place Winners

Division	Champion	Second	Third	Fourth
114.5 lb.....	Plaza (Purdue)	Mann (Illinois)	Jernigan (Okla. A&M)	Gustine (Lock Haven)
125.5 lb.....	Lewis (Waynesburg)	Macias (Iowa U.)	McDaniel (Okla. A&M)	McDonald (Mich. St.)
136.5 lb.....	Dickenson (Mich. St.)	Bauer (Okla. A&M)	Verga (Lock Haven)	Garcia (Illinois)
147.5 lb.....	*Koll (Ia. S.T.C.)	Fletcher (Navy)	Copple (Nebraska)	Anderson (Mich. St.)
160.5 lb.....	St. Clair (Okla. A&M)	†Mikles (Mich. St.)	Mullison (Colo. A&M)	Thomas (Wayn'burg)
174 lb.....	Brand (Ia. St. Col.)	Vancott (Purdue)	†Scarpello (Iowa U.)	Gaumer (Illinois)
191 lb.....	Gagne (Minn. U.)	Gottfried (Illinois)	Geigel (Iowa U.)	Allitz (Ia. S.T.C.)
Hvywt.....	*Hutton (Okla. A&M)	Maldegen (Mich. St.)	McGraw (Colo. A&M)	Archer (Illinois)

Champions and place winners qualified for the final Olympic Tryouts.

*Successfully defended title.

†Defeated Champions.

The National Collegiate Rules Committee voted to include in the Wrestling Guide the report of the National AAU tournament, and a report of the final Olympic Tryouts held at Iowa State College April 29-30th, and May 1st.

At the National tournament held at Lehigh this year, we instructed one member of our committee to brief the officials before the tournament started, laying down the policies the committee had agreed on. At the end of each wrestling session the officials were briefed and instructed in the mistakes they made, if any. This made for more uniform officiating, and the Olympic Committee followed the same pattern in the final tryouts.

Minor changes in the rules were made, and these were made available to the Wrestling Coaches' Association shortly after the meeting. Each man on the Rules Committee promised to assist the editor of the Guide in securing the necessary material for the 1949 Guide in order to make sure that it would appear on the market early.

Wrestling seems to be making good headway in the high schools, and a few colleges are adding it to their program each year.

Lehigh University was host to the U.S. Olympic Wrestling Club from July 1st to 13th inclusive. The team enjoyed their stay there very much. The hospitality of Lehigh was praised very highly by the coach, manager and team members. This was the first time that the wrestling team had been treated to a pre-Olympic training program and it was very successful. We hope to repeat this practice in future years. Cliff Keen of the University of Michigan was chosen as the Manager of the U.S. Olympic Wrestling Team. Art Griffith of Oklahoma A. & M. was chosen as the Coach of the team. Lehigh University charged admission to the tryout matches, and practically made their expenses on this one show. We are very deeply indebted to the Department of Athletics of Lehigh University and its coach for their generous help and hospitality.

Iowa State College held the final Olympic Tryouts on April 29, 30th and May 1st. The meet was successful from every angle. Tribute should be paid to the officials and members of the Department of Athletics for their very successful tournament. The colleges and universities are playing an important part in the promotion of collegiate and high school wrestling.

B. R. PATTERSON, Univ. of Nebraska,
Chairman, Rules Committee.

MEETINGS OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Executive Committee at Minneapolis, Minnesota.

June 16 - 17 - 18, 1949

1. Voted that the Secretary's office gather all pertinent information necessary to determine whether N.C.A.A. meets and tournaments dates can be advanced so as to follow more closely the collegiate season of the sports involved.

2. Voted that the National Intercollegiate Boxing Coaches Association be accepted as an affiliated member of the Association.

3. Voted that Joseph Fiems of the U.S. Naval Academy be approved as a member of the Fencing Rules Committee, replacing Clovis Deladrier, deceased.

4. Voted that the Association pay expenses of officers only to meetings other than those held in connection with the annual Convention except in instances where an undue hardship is worked on the individual.

5. Voted that a fee of \$3.00 be charged for the use of N.C.A.A. films by non-member educational institutions and a fee of \$5.00 be charged for their use by non-educational institutions. It was the sense of the Committee that films should not be rented to outside concerns. (Films shall continue to be provided free of charge to N.C.A.A. member institutions.)

6. Voted to approve a standard formula for the distribution of basketball tournament receipts to competing teams, based on the number of tournament games played by the teams.

7. Voted to approve the N.C.A.A. Basketball Committee's recommendation that selection of member institutions to compete in the basketball tournament should be made on the basis of intra-district competition and that selection play-offs to determine a District representative shall be limited to one game.

8. Voted to approve 33 nominations as members of the N.C.A.A. Panel and authorized the President to designate the Panel Chairman. (President Leib subsequently appointed James Lynah of Savannah, Georgia as Chairman.)

9. Voted to make available an initial fund of \$5,000.00 to be used by the Constitutional Compliance Committee and The Panel for purposes relating to the enforcement of the Sanity Code.

By Mail Vote

1. Voted to grant a subsidy to aid in the financing of the 1948 Baseball tournament, the actual amount to be deter-

mined by the Secretary-Treasurer following a study of the tournament's potential receipts. (After consulting with the Chairman of the Tournament Committee, the Secretary-Treasurer appropriated \$4,000.00.)

2. Voted to appropriate an amount not to exceed \$5,000.00 for a survey of the effect of television on football attendance.

3. Voted approval of the following Committee on Committees for the 1949 Convention:

Dist. 1	William H. McCarter, Dartmouth College
Dist. 2	E. LeRoy Mercer, University of Pennsylvania
Dist. 3	Robert A. Fetzner, Univ. of North Carolina
Dist. 4	Frank G. McCormick, University of Minnesota
Dist. 5	A. J. Lewandowski, University of Nebraska
Dist. 6	Howard Grubbs, Texas Christian University
Dist. 7	Ike J. Armstrong, University of Utah
Dist. 8	William C. Ackerman, Univ. of Calif. at L.A.
Chairman	Hugh C. Willett, Univ. of Southern California

Executive Committee at San Francisco, January 6 - 8, 1949

1. Voted approval of a recommendation from the Baseball Committee, submitted by Chairman Frank G. McCormick, that the N.C.A.A. Baseball tournament be changed to a four-team final and appropriated an amount not to exceed \$1,000 to be used by the Baseball Committee in setting up the new tournament plan.

2. Voted that an amount not to exceed \$150.00 be appropriated to finance the printing of sample copies of a proposed official N.C.A.A. Basketball Scorebook and that if the project is successfully concluded the royalties should be earmarked for use by The National Association of College Basketball Coaches.

3. Voted to approve a proposal to establish standard awards for N.C.A.A. meets and tournaments and that the Secretary should complete details with the advice of the chairmen of the various Rules and Tournament Committees.

4. Voted the following ruling to govern eligibility protests at the time of meets and tournaments:

"A student who has been duly certified by his institution as eligible for an N.C.A.A. athletic event shall not be withheld from participation because of any protest made or filed during the progress of the event or during a period of 48 hours immediately preceding the opening of the event; provided, however, that if the student is later declared to have been ineligible, the Tournament Committee shall determine what adjustments, if any, shall be made in the records of the event in which the ineligible student participated."

5. Voted to authorize the Secretary-Treasurer to add additional office space to the N.C.A.A. headquarters in the Hotel Sherman, Chicago, and to appropriate \$2,000.00 to cover necessary expenses.

6. Voted approval of a unanimous recommendation from the Guide Editors and the A. S. Barnes and Company, Inc., relating to a change in format in the Official N.C.A.A. Guides, an increase in price to \$1.00 for all Guides and an increase in royalties as well as other related details.

SECTION III

PROCEEDINGS OF THE ANNUAL CONVENTION

1949 COUNCIL DINNER

The annual Council dinner, preceding the Business Session of the Convention, was held at the St. Francis Hotel, Thursday evening, January 6, 1949. In attendance were members of the Executive Committee, Council, Chairmen of Rules and Tournament Committees and special guests, as follow:

Hugh C. Willett	C. E. Southern
Emil L. Larson	Alfred R. Masters
Victor O. Schmidt	Wm. C. Ackerman
F. J. Bedenk	Ralph Furey
Leo G. Provost	E. LeRoy Mercer
Harry G. Carlson	H. Jamison Swarts
Oliver Cornwell	Wm. H. McCarter
N. W. Dougherty	James Lynah
A. B. Moore	Robert J. Kane
Wilbur Hutsell	I. F. Toomey
Clarence P. Houston	K. L. Wilson
Tom J. Hamilton	Karl E. Leib
John H. Kobs	Stanley B. Freeborn
George A. Rider	Walter Byers
Frank G. McCormick	

Ralph Furey, in the absence of Asa S. Bushnell, presented a preview of the results of the Television Survey which had been conducted, through N.C.A.A. financing, in a selected Eastern area during the past fall to determine the effect of television on college football attendance. (The complete report is presented elsewhere in this section.)

K. L. Wilson reviewed the financial position of the Association, cited the expanded program which the N.C.A.A. was undertaking and praised the members' outstanding Olympic Fund campaign.

Clarence P. Houston spoke to the Council concerning the Sanity Code, reviewing the development of the program since the last Convention. He emphasized the important role the Council has to play in the enforcement machinery of the code.

President Leib addressed the meeting briefly and stressed the fact that with the increased program of the Association it would be necessary to call on the Council, especially the Vice Presidents, for more and more assistance. It was ex-

plained that due to the absence of J. Kyle Anderson, University of Chicago, Keeper of the N.C.A.A. Records, it would be impossible for the Council to act upon record applications but that this matter would be presented at the earliest possible time.

1949 CONVENTION

The formal meetings of the Association's 43rd annual Convention were held Friday and Saturday, January 7 and 8, 1949, at the St. Francis and Sir Francis Drake Hotels, San Francisco, California.

The proceedings of these meetings follow:

JOINT SESSION WITH AMERICAN FOOTBALL COACHES ASSOCIATION

Friday Morning, January 7, 1949

I. DR. TULLY C. KNOLES

Chancellor of the College of the Pacific

Thank you, Chairman Leib.

Members of the Coaches Association and of the National Collegiate Athletic Association: I am very happy to be here this morning, to speak to you, and I am also extremely glad that the President of the Association did not introduce me as a pinch-hitter because my interpretation of a pinch-hitter is one who thinks he can do better than the man who is supposed to be here. I am very glad you saved me that embarrassment this morning because I am not.

I am always in danger of saying things in public that get me into trouble. Some years ago, quite a number of years ago, we had a very distinguished gentleman representing an eastern university speak to the students of the College of the Pacific at an assembly and I never heard a more virulent critic of the American College student than that representative turned out to be.

Now his final shock to the students was, "You students know the names of all the coaches of the universities in the United States and you don't know the names of the Presidents." Well, I thought he carried it a little too far so when I got up to thank him for the address, I alluded to this fact and turned to him and said, "By the way, who is the coach of Notre Dame?"

"Why, Knute Rockne, of course."

I said, "Who is the President?" and he didn't know.

Then I asked him who was the coach of Minnesota and he knew that and I said, "Who is the President?" and he didn't know, and then I made the unfortunate remark, "If the coaches are better known than the Presidents, it is the Presidents' fault." And next year Mr. Stagg came to the College of the Pacific.

Ever since that time I have been known as the man connected with the school where Mr. Stagg was so I want to tell you to be very careful when you make statements of that sort.

I had no idea that the Association represented here before me was as large or as interesting as it is. I am very much amazed at the fact that things are developing on a big scale here in the United States.

One of the latest large groups which I have addressed in the State of California was housed in one of the largest auditoriums in Sacramento not very long ago. I will not tell you what the name of the organization was further than to state that it was in the realm of the care of youth of certain kinds. I alluded to the fact that although the auditorium was filled on that occasion with official representatives of the organization, the organization itself was not in existence when I began to teach in the University of Southern California. Furthermore, it was only here and there in very special areas of influence in the United States of America where there were any men or women engaged in the activity. In other words, the vast area of activity had been developed within the time that I had been teaching or an administrator in educational institutions in the State of California. It was a very interesting commentary, it seemed to me, on the development of youth interests not only on the part of individuals but of organized groups and organized official groups and I feel the same way about this group which I see before me today. Such an organization, if it existed at all, was very, very small, when I began my work as an educator and certainly if it existed at all, Mr. Stagg was there and he is here this morning, a fact of which all of us are very, very proud. The thing I want to emphasize about that is that the growing youth interest in America manifests itself in all sorts of areas, in the area of delinquency, in the area of scholarship, in the area of sports, in the area of political organization, developing young people who will be qualified to take positions in civil government and in international affairs.

Only yesterday after receiving an invitation to be here, I received an invitation to be present again at Sacramento to speak to another large group of representatives, of both youth and leadership of youth, in the development of youth, in the development of social and civic leadership. It leads me

to say this general statement, with which I think you will all agree, that we have in spite of some statements to the contrary, the largest youth movement in the United States of America to be found anywhere in the world, but it isn't a unified movement.

I was in Russia some years ago and was very much interested to see the extent to which the Komsomol — which is the young Communism organization or the organization of Communism for youth — to see the extent to which that is organized. There is a type of sub organization for every age group from the little kiddies up to the young adult men and women already entered into married life or business or the professions and arts to graduate into the Communist Party. That is a completely unified activity.

It is organized, controlled, guided, financed, ordered with authority from above. Now we have almost as many young people in proportion to the total population organized for self-help and for welfare and for guidance and towards the creation of attitudes towards good citizenship in the United States as they have in Russia. But it is not unified, it is not organized, it is not driven by authority from above. It is not nearly as unified as it was in Germany some years ago.

I had the privilege a few years after World War I of studying this problem rather extensively over in Germany. I found that the great youth movement of which they bragged was almost entirely spontaneous; almost entirely unorganized. That is, three-fourths of all the young people engaged in some form or other of youth activity had no organization, no directors, and no sponsors.

The most interesting thing about that is that there was this vast movement, rather amorphous and rather chaotic, all ready for leadership, for guidance and control when Hitler came along. He had very little influence over the one-fourth that was already organized under good leadership, but he had a tremendous influence over the other three-quarters not organized, not under authority. As a result of that, the young men and the young women who were in the gymnasium were ready when war broke out in 1934 to form the vast skeleton of the structure of the Nazi organization which controlled the German people so readily and so effectively during World War II.

Now I come back to you as a part of that great youth movement. Most of you are engaged in guidance of men rather than of women and you will find that—not to such a large extent but in the same lines of activity, in character development, in leadership and guidance—the young women have their correlation and their auxiliary, not nearly so romantic as yours; not nearly so spectacular as yours.

Now the thing I want to emphasize is that we have a weakness that will not compare with the strength of the Hitler organization and we do not have the unity that compares with the Communist organization, but we do have a strength that comes in segmentation, in specialization, but at the same time in a correlation of movement and activity towards the production of the same objective. I honestly and sincerely believe we are doing that.

The failures we find in life are the spectacular failures. The successes we have do not have very much value and there isn't one of us in this group this morning that cannot look around, as well as backwards, and see the results of the type of activity in which we have been engaged, in the production of living beings, with leadership, power and influence, in the development of American and world life.

Now I should like to say a word or two about my particular interest in sports in America. I have a philosophical theory — I don't know whether you will accept it or not — but it has always meant a great deal to me and I have got even a great deal of enjoyment by watching its development. Sport, of course, used in the correct sense means, primarily, a corrective in life. I presume you would all agree with me if I were to say that if every man lived a perfectly natural, normal human life, that sport would be a usual and a continuous component of life, but we do not live natural lives. It wasn't a natural thing for me to get up early in the morning in Stockton to be driven down here by an internal combustion engine in the midst of all the traffic; it wasn't natural and normal for me to come across a great suspension bridge and to meet you in these circumstances. It is a highly specialized circumstance and occasion, and because of that fact we have a tendency to specialize everything in life, our cooking, our sleeping conditions, our living conditions, our traveling conditions, our educational situation, and our sports, and we, of course, are most highly specialized here in the United States although once in a while we get some rather peculiar ideas.

I was a guest at the Stanford University sometime ago at the U.C. - Stanford game — it is none of your business which side I was on — and we had some very distinguished visitors from across the sea. One of these was the most distinguished biologist of Great Britain, Haldane, distinguished for various reasons, not the least of which is his knowledge of Russian genetics at the moment. I thought I was being rather nice to him as an American, and I said, "It must seem odd to you as a British University man to be present where there is so much frenzy in the air and where 80 or 90 thousand people are gathered." He said, "On the contrary, we have larger crowds than this in my home town

every Saturday afternoon through the entire season." He pointed out how much more individualistic it was and that we had gone in so much for specialization and then I got the regular British talk.

We do not stop often enough to think of the fact that our great crowds are rather small in comparison with the crowds in the British Isles. We are quite convinced of the fact that we are very much better prepared. There is too much perfectionism and I am speaking of the guidance and control; there is much more discipline, team spirit, and organization.

If you ever watch a cricket game all afternoon and then compare it with a 155 minutes of a baseball game in the United States, you will understand what I mean.

If you have ever seen one of those vast crowds on the hills and a soccer game and compare that with the Rose Bowl or the California Coliseum across the way, you will see what I mean. I have this underlying philosophy that the sport of the country in these days of specialization must supply to the youth engaged in the sport that element of personal and character development not provided in the psychology of the people or in the norms of their interest. I would like to give you one or two comparisons.

Think of the day between the use of the football in rugby and in American football as it may be developed. Think of the energy that has been spent here in the United States at various times to get us to give up American football and as the saying goes, "Go back to rugby."

I remember very well in the old days when you got into difficulty in rugby the thing was to let loose of it. Well, that is one of the fundamental weaknesses of America, isn't it? When you get in trouble, pass the buck. When you get into difficulty, hand your difficulty over to somebody else and the philosophy of American Football is not to get rid of that ball when you get in difficulty, but hold on to it, hang on no matter what happens. Well, America needs that and various other things to which I shall not make allusion because of the time at our disposal.

I believe all the sports which have evolved in America have all evolved out of some previous development of sport and we modified all of the games that we have received from the rest of the world.

One of the interesting things is, the older the game, the less we modify it. We haven't modified polo very much; we haven't modified tennis very much; we haven't modified golf very much, only in the provision we make for its development and its success.

I sat by a Scotchman day before yesterday at the club and he was talking to me about a Scotch friend of his who was a very successful golfer and not long ago that the man seat-

ed next to me, also a Scotchman, found a very good golf ball and this man wanted to get ahold of it. He said, "I would like to pay for it." This Scotchman said, "You can have it, but what is it worth." He said, "I don't know, I never bought one."

We have a little different idea here about some of these things. We have taken some of the games like cricket and made baseball out of it, rugby and made American football out of it. We will develop, I think, a certain amount of sportsmanship which makes itself manifest in Olympic Games and in international contests of all sorts, as well as in contests among ourselves, but I am afraid we haven't reached the point of sportsmanship which the British have reached.

I doubt very much whether we give the umpire or the referee the benefit of the doubt every time quite as well as the British do. I think we are a bit more explicit along that line. I know Mr. Stagg was active with us for a great many years and I saw him under a great many circumstances. I would like to pay him this tribute that his is the best sportsmanship I ever saw. I don't think he was ever satisfied with the football games unless two or three decisions went against his team. I wasn't built that way. I don't know what his natural ancestry is with the name "Stagg," but I know what my ancestry is and the officials with us are always wrong. The umpire is never right, unless, of course, he has given the decision which favors our team.

I remember on one occasion — I shall not mention any names — Mr. Stagg's team lost by one touchdown. Oh, it was terrific. We saw the pictures of the game — and may I suggest in the light of all I have been reading in the San Francisco newspapers concerning some of your decisions that there was no question about this picture. It was taken directly on the line; it showed that the man never went over. Well, I should have been seated up in the stands but I was standing right there and I said something very profusely at the time and Mr. Stagg pulled me back and he said, "You know, the referee has made his decision and that has got to stand."

Well, what is the future of that? That man came to the campus to referee that game in an Army uniform and changed to the referee's uniform for the game. After the game, he went back to the Army uniform. Eighteen months after that he was arrested in the Army for embezzlement and I was amazed when they exhibited his bank balance and the prosecuting attorney showed his salary in the Army back through a period of years and they asked him how he ever got such an accumulation of money on a salary of that sort. He said, "Betting on horse races and football games." I

don't think I shall make any comment on that but I would want to say this and say it with all the vehemence I have. I don't know how many of you are officials — I don't know how many of you work games on the side—but I have seen the evolution of the organization of officials from a one man official, usually serving on a volunteer basis, very careful about putting in an expense account, to the development of highly paid officials in the number of four. It is my opinion that when a man offers himself for a job of that sort he at least ought to consider himself competent and ought to do everything he possibly can to keep himself competent and take the assignment as one of the four places as an indication of at least the competency for that particular area of activity for that particular game.

Now my observation is that nearly all of the officials believe that they have been gypped if they are not made referees and they want to prove to all and sundry that for that afternoon it is their job to show what good referees they are and keep their eyes on the ball instead of the areas of activity. And also that the two other officials have something of the same idea and I have watched quite a bit here on the Pacific Coast certain men that I know pretty well. You could get away with murder when they were referees because you may be sure they are not looking at you, they are looking at the ball.

I have two pictures in mind. I wish I had them here to show you. One was in the USF game here in San Francisco this year and one in the Fresno game last year. In our game against the University of San Francisco here at Kezar Stadium there is a most beautiful picture of our fullback, Mr. Pollus, weighing about 235 pounds, pulling his way from the five yard line over into the end zone and the referee follows him in, puts up his hands in this very beautiful and delightful position and then he looks around, drops his hands, walks ten feet over — the football is over here. The faking was so perfect he didn't see it. The strange thing is in the Fresno game last year exactly the same thing happened. Now it is a nice compliment to the coach and a nice compliment to the quarterback to fake so perfectly that the referee doesn't see it but it doesn't indicate a very high degree of efficiency on the part of the official who was standing right there where certainly he ought to be able to see what is taking place.

Now, gentlemen, I haven't mentioned any names whatever, but I will show you the pictures if you want to see them and if you can recognize these gentlemen from the rear elevation, you may draw your own conclusions.

Now, I say in conclusion that I want to change the title here today if you will let me. We received on the campus of

the College of the Pacific many years ago a man whose title was published all over the United States, indeed all over the western world, on the occasion of that change as the grand old man of football. I would like to change that title today after these years of experience and put a period after the word "man." He doesn't need the rest of it.

II. HARVEY J. HARMAN

President of the American Football Coaches Association

Members of the N.C.A.A. and The American Football Coaches Association:

As the servant of the members of the Football Coaches Association, I deem it a privilege to represent them this morning. I know they wish to thank the N.C.A.A. for cooperation in the planning and accomplishment of this annual meeting. They appreciate the opportunity to meet again in discussion which we all hope will lead to continued good understanding between our groups, but, more important, a sympathetic discussion among the people most interested and most responsible for the conduct of our great game of football.

We all believe in the fun of playing and working with football. We also know football is more than a game — it is an expression of the qualities that have made America a great nation. So, we as coaches, directors and faculty representatives have something to protect. May all our decisions be reached by the yardstick of what effect they will have on the players of the game, not on what the effect will be on the gate, and not on what will please the spectators, although both of these things are very important. Coaches have had confidence in the N.C.A.A. Football Rules Committee because we believe this body has bound itself through the years to this principle of looking after the players first. I hope all our considerations will have honestly only this one purpose in mind, with sectional and personal prejudices put aside.

Neither the coaches nor the directors can make football progress without both bodies working together. Coaches have never been able to understand why regulatory bodies, sometimes composed of members who have never known the blood and sweat of a football field, or of any kind of competition, should be established, supposedly for the good of the game. Certainly no coach, unless he were trained for it, would expect to set up definite rules for the conduct of a Romance Language Department, or investigate a College Glee Club which was making sour melody. I am trying to say that the coaches feel we should be consulted in the administration of football, here and at home. I don't know of

any coach who would deliberately act contrary to the policy of his director — particularly if he can have a small voice in its preparation, and at least know what the policy is. Just as we are members of the same team on our own home campuses, so are we here at our National Meeting.

What do the coaches consider are the problems facing us today? The coaches are not too much concerned over the audible one — the substitution rule, because we have faith in the Rules Committee, and believe they will solve this one. The changes recommended by the Coaches Rules Committee will take the strain off both coaches, officials, and spectators. There are a few die-hards, of which I am one, who fear the day when one group of players will be taught only defense and one group only offense — afraid because we don't think our free substitution rule will make the rounded football player. While serious injuries in organized football are steadily decreasing, we feel that by working together we can, by scientific research, devise equipment that will still further decrease injury. The coaches give the N.C.A.A. Rules Committee a "well done" on the efforts to bring about a common set of rules, and for its patience and hard work in attempting to bring back into the fold the 30 States playing High School Federation Rules, which are more like the Pro Rules than ours. Perhaps our coaches could help by encouraging our high school members to insist, through their State organizations, that the Federation officials worry more about football and less about the fear of losing their own meal ticket, their football rule book, and insist that these officials meet again with our Rules Committee.

Coaches have many differing opinions of how effective and how fair the new Sanity Code will be. Please believe me when I say we recognize it as an effort to keep football amateur, and we must be sympathetic with the motive. We are waiting to see how honest, how fair, and how free of hypocrisy the administration of this code will be. College football coaches despise hypocrisy. Some honest coaches, directors, and college presidents feel the Sanity Code penalizes the athlete with this reasoning, "To gain a scholarship award of more than tuition, a *non-athlete* does not have to be in the upper quarter of his high school class, or attain a "B" record — but the athlete does. Thus the Sanity Code penalizes a boy who wants to play on our teams." Others of us remember the hypocrisy of the Carnegie report, when honest colleges opened their books and were given "Black" reports while some of the worst subsidizers covered up and were given a clean bill of health. Will this happen again? Our college president (not my president) recently said, "This Sanity Code will make liars of us all." Many of us

close to football (and we have to know what goes on inside our boys minds as well as outside) — many of us wonder how, in most schools a boy can practice football two hours daily, spend another hour dressing and undressing, go to all his classes, study, and honestly earn his board and room. Might it not be wiser to grant him two meals a day during the season, if need were established? Many coaches feel this would be preferable to having to lie about the number of eight-day clocks on the campus. Now, believe me when I say that we are fearful we have another Prohibition Act on our hands, because in our hearts — and let's be honest — most of us do not regard it wrong for the regular Scholarship Committee to give a boy with leadership qualities, and with need, help toward his board and room. But what is more potent, neither do ten per cent of our Alumni. Let's look at it another way. There are not enough good football players in the high schools of the United States with "B" averages to fill the squads of the colleges in the State of Ohio. Ask any coach. Now, we will follow the policies our colleges subscribe to, but please, no double dealing dishonesty and hypocrisy. These evils will take all the joy from coaching. Now, I realize that some are thinking: "If there are any rules broken, the coaches will do it. We don't break the regulations — it's the coaches that have horns and a tail. We only have to keep the Alumni satisfied — and you have to win to do it." Maybe some coaches might break the Code. It's reasonable to assume that, in any group of men, some will try to save their jobs. What I want to point out about coaches is this. We are members of a highly specialized profession. We don't want to break the rules. We teach honesty and fair play, and want to practice it. But we need a little help. We need to work under a workable plan. We only want to understand clearly from *one boss*, what that plan is, and then protection while we try our very best to make the plan work. This will avoid such examples as set by one school in very recent times. The policy set up was make believe, no one knew who the boss was. The athletic director fired three coaches in rapid succession to place the blame on them. Finally someone decided the director was to blame, and fired him. Three committees were created to investigate athletics and wound up investigating each other, then a new president arrived. He courageously announced he was boss, and it looks as though everybody will live happily ever after.

Coaches were alarmed last year at the large number of Bowls that were being founded, and our president, at this meeting respectfully requested that a study of Post-Season games be made and that a standard be set up for the Bowls and the participating teams. And certainly no one can criti-

cize such contests as the East-West-Shrine Game which has turned over more than a million and a quarter dollars to their Crippled Childrens' Hospital. We are happy that our parent body has decided to regulate our Post Season football. This is courageous action that will benefit the game.

Even though we get badly hurt at times, most coaches deplore public criticism of our officiating. We believe that if we destroy confidence in our officials, we will hurt the game. If officiating is bad, it is a concern of all of us, not just the commissioners who assign the officials. I believe we are suffering now from the loss of some of our best and worst officials to professional football. To supplant them, let's all interest our graduating players with aptitude for officiating and help train them to fill the gap. But we won't get good new men unless we protect officials from public disfavor and make their working conditions pleasant. The great officials of the past that most of us played under, the Maxwells, Thorpes, the Eckersalls, the Geoges and the Hollenbacks, were all former players with two eyes, who stayed with the game because they loved it. We can develop more of the same caliber, but we must stop giving our motion picture film of disputed decisions to the papers.

Gentlemen, I am proud I am a football coach. Like most coaches, as long as I can convince some Alumni body I am a coach, I will retain the privilege I have of working with these kids who have sinews of iron and hearts of gold. Our reward lies not in money, but in the respect we receive from these fine lads, and when our heads finally hit the pillow after long hours, we can relax knowing we have followed the example, to a slight degree, of a great man who said, "Inasmuch as ye do it to the least of these, ye have done it unto me." We know that every successful coach is one who uses his opportunities to give the boys we rejoice and suffer with, a helping hand toward more useful manhood and a more rounded preparation for life.

And as I watch our coaches at this and similar meetings, I think, "What an outfit!" Here we are, swapping stories, plays and recalling the days "when," and we enjoy it because we respect these men we match wits with across the field all fall. No one who has never taken that long walk across the field to congratulate the opposing winning coach will know what I mean. In a way it's like the Navy saying that you never really love your ship until you go through trouble together. And we sure get plenty of that at some time. And to coaches, directors, and delegates, members of the same team, remember, I want to close with a few lines by Henry Van Dyck, which the author never meant to be, but I call them the "Coaches Song":

"So may the road wind, up hill or down, o'er
rough or smooth,
The journey will be joy, still seeking what I
sought when but a boy,
New friendships, high adventure, and a crown.
My heart will keep the courage of the guest,
And hope the roads next turn will be the best.

III. PROF. CLARENCE P. HOUSTON, Tufts College
Chairman, N.C.A.A. Constitutional Compliance Committee

This is not a speech . . . It will not contain any funny stories although there may be some queer ones. This is a report of one of the committees of the National Collegiate Athletic Association which, because of the apparent interest manifested by the delegates to the Association and by the football coaches, has been placed upon this program. Because it is a report I am obligated to include some material which may not be particularly stimulating or interesting, although it is germane.

At the outset I would like to review briefly the happenings leading up to this Convention. You will recall that at the Convention held last January, the N.C.A.A. Constitution was changed to include a set of *Principles for the Conduct of Intercollegiate Athletics*. It has been generally called the "Sanity Code." This Code has primarily to do with financial aids to athletes. The main points may be summarized as follows: Financial aid may now be given because of athletic ability, provided it is given by the regular agency in the institution for the granting of aid to all students, provided it is based upon the need of the recipient, and provided it does not exceed in amount, tuition and incidental fees. The Code places no limit on the amount of aid which may be granted to an athlete when academic ability is the major factor, nor is financial aid limited where athletic ability is not at all a factor. The Code also provides that employment of an athlete must be actual in character, the compensation must be at the going rate, for services actually performed, and not for services that never are in fact performed. There is a further provision, having to do with the recruiting of athletes, namely, that no athletic staff member can make a promise of financial aid to an athlete. These provisions and others of the Code have been interpreted and explained to you as best we can in three different Bulletins which I will discuss later.

I would also like to refresh your recollection of the events leading up to the adoption of this Code. In the summer of 1946 there was a meeting in Chicago at which representa-

tives of all the Conferences of the Association were present and there was a three day discussion of the steps which might be taken to remedy the ills and practices which were detrimental to Intercollegiate Athletics. Subsequent to that, another meeting of these Conference representatives was held, which culminated in the presentation to the next Convention of a set of Principles from which a Constitutional Amendment might be drawn. These Principles were adopted at that Convention and a Constitutional Revision Committee, consisting of a college president, a football coach, athletic directors, and faculty representatives, was appointed to give further study to those Principles. This Committee gave considered attention to the matter during the year of 1947, and presented their recommended amendment to another meeting of the representatives of the various Conferences, and finally to last year's Convention, at which time the Amendments were formally and legally adopted. They are now in effect. I take the time to repeat this story in order to bring to your attention the fact that this Code was not formulated hastily, nor was it adopted without mature deliberation.

Prior to the adoption of the Code, it was stated by officers of the N.C.A.A. that if and when the Code was adopted, proposed enforcement machinery would be set in operation by the Association for the interpreting of the Code, and for disciplinary action in the event of violations by member institutions. These steps were taken when the Compliance Committee of three members was nominated and elected by the Association, and when a Panel was appointed under the Executive Regulations by the Executive Committee, and it accepted service under those Regulations.

The Executive Regulations provide that the Compliance Committee shall interpret the Constitution, and deal preliminarily with complaints, or charges that some member institution is failing to comply with the provisions of the Constitution, and particularly the Code. It is not the duty of the Compliance Committee, nor does it have the power to add to or subtract from the Constitution, as amended, nor does it have the power to punish or penalize any member institution for non-compliance. In the event that the Compliance Committee does obtain information that a member institution is violating the Code, and such violation is not corrected by the member institution, then it is the duty of the Compliance Committee to transmit all its information to the Chairman of the Panel. If the Panel Chairman is unable to obtain correction of the situation to his satisfaction, then he will designate a sub-committee of three to make an investigation of the member institution to determine whether or not there is a violation. It is not the duty, nor the power of the Panel Chairman, or the Panel itself, to penalize the

institution for non-compliance. Both of the foregoing agencies, particularly the Panel, are fact finding tribunals. If the facts are found of non-compliance, then a report of the facts will be presented to the Council of the N.C.A.A. with a recommendation as to action; the Council has the power to finally recommend to the Association disciplinary action in the form of expulsion, suspension or otherwise. It is to be expected that all proceedings up to the time of consideration by the Association are to be kept in strict confidence.

I have elaborated upon these provisions in detail, first, because they are new, and the representatives of the member institutions should understand them; and secondly, because the steps taken, resulting in serious action by the Association, require carefully considered and deliberate action by the Compliance Committee and by the Panel. In other words, the fundamental principles of due process of law appear to have been followed. Furthermore, it is believed that investigation of a member would be taken seriously by that institution, and that opportunity should be given to the institution to put its athletic house in order before that event.

At this point, I should like to comment upon the Panel. When the Executive Committee was faced with the problem of the appointment of a Panel, no one could tell whether the kind of persons that were desired would be willing to serve. The number was fixed at fifteen with the hope that the Executive Committee could obtain that number of acceptances. Letters were written to forty carefully selected persons with the necessary qualifications; thirty-three accepted with the immediate resultant necessity of amending the Executive Regulations to provide for that number. I have read their thirty-three letters and telegrams of acceptance. These men are busy men; they are important men; but without qualification, a summary of their answers shows their deep interest and desire, that this program shall be carried into effect, and their willingness to do their part if called upon. When Jim Lynah, the Chairman, was asked to take that job, his answer was: "That he would do anything he could to carry out the program because he thought it meant the salvation of Intercollegiate Athletics." I am advised by him that the Panel is organized and ready to go. It is hoped by me, and by all of us, that it will never be necessary to use the Panel for purposes of investigation, but if it becomes necessary, it will be used, and if so, you are likely to hear of its results.

A year has elapsed and the purpose of this report is to see what progress, if any, has been made by the Association through these agencies in removing practices which are

detrimental to Intercollegiate Athletics, and which are prohibited by the N.C.A.A. Code. Let us also consider at the same time what difficulties and obstacles have been encountered in carrying out the announced program.

The Compliance Committee has held three scheduled meetings, each of two days length, all members being present at each meeting. There have been twenty-two formal requests for interpretation of the Code, and numerous informal questions as to whether practices were in accordance with the Code. The interpretations have been sent to all member institutions in the form of Bulletins Nos. 1, 2 and 3. These Bulletins are appended to and made a part of this report, but are not read to you because they are being printed under one cover, in booklet form, and will be mailed to you shortly, together with the Code and the Executive Regulations. We have attempted to make these interpretations as simple and clear as possible. It is perhaps true of this Code, like other enactments which have the force and effect of law, that people do not realize, as with new shoes, they don't begin to hurt until they are worn for a spell. It is fair to say that some of the rulings made by the Committee have been painful to the recipients, but generally they have been accepted without question. It is also fair to say that some practices which the members regard as detrimental to the best interests of Intercollegiate Athletics are not prohibited because there is no provision in the Code covering such practices.

The Compliance Committee has considered about twenty complaints that member institutions are violating the Code. Some of these complaints have proved groundless; others have resulted in the situation being corrected, the remaining complaints have not yet been disposed of because professional, or further investigation is involved, and it will take some time before all the facts can be collected. If this year may be taken as a criterion, the Compliance Committee is driven to the conclusion that members, or their representatives, will not often complain about the conduct of other members as to violations of the Code. Occasionally members will make wholesale indictments, but when it comes to furnishing facts on which action may be taken, the complainant all too often seems to be stricken dumb. This lack of information hampers the Committee and renders the program less effective. I wish I were able to impress all of the delegates with the importance of reporting to us infractions of the Code. The source of such information has been, and will be, held in strict confidence.

It is apparent that the field of Intercollegiate Athletics is surrounded by an atmosphere of cynicism, skepticism, and rumors. The public is definitely inclined to the belief that

the conduct of Intercollegiate Athletics is primarily for commercial gain, and that ethics, or amateurism, or rules, or regulations, are unimportant and given lip service only. Stories are built upon stories about subsidies and financial aids until the result is fantastic. May I cite you an example: Your Chairman was told in all good faith by reputable citizens that a certain school boy athlete of outstanding athletic ability had been offered, and had received, a substantial amount of money for enrolling at College X. We have examined the application of the young man in question for admission, and it appears that so far as academic record is concerned, he was admitted on the same basis, and subjected to the same requirements and qualifications as other students; he made an application for scholarship aid after admission to the institution; and he was granted a scholarship in the amount of tuition by the institution upon the basis of need, and by the regular agency in that college; he signed a statement, the same statement that other students are required to subscribe to, in which he stated that he was an amateur, and that he assented to the provision that the institution would assume no responsibility, financial or otherwise, for injuries received by him in connection with any athletic sport. We further have in our possession a statement in writing from the alleged benefactor that the statement is absolutely false and that there is no basis whatsoever for this story. Because of the importance of this case, a professional investigation was made to determine whether the young man in question had changed his style or manner of modest living since matriculation in the school. There is no evidence of such change. We have not completed our investigation of this case but it begins to look as if the charge was slightly exaggerated.

Let me give you another illustration: Two young men from one section of the country were given considerable publicity in the papers because they had received substantial scholarships in each case from an institution in a part of the country far removed from them. They were three-letter athletes, and prima facie, the awards looked like athletic scholarships as they exceeded to a considerable amount that allowed by the Code. We have a letter from that institution together with the basis upon which these scholarships were awarded. The requirements to be complied with in obtaining such scholarships cover several pages; they were rigorous and demanding. We have a photostatic copy of the scholastic record of each of these young men which shows both of them to have in every case, in every academic subject, at least a B average, and in the majority of subjects an A average throughout a three and one-half year period. Their Principal reported that they were the two outstanding stu-

dents and leaders in their class in a large high school. In other words, there is ample documentary evidence that these scholarships were **not** granted primarily because of athletic ability. I don't need to tell you how eager colleges in this country are for that type of boy. However, this institution was castigated and publicized in connection with this grant because the boys were athletes. I could give you many other and similar illustrations. I do not mean to imply that all grants of aid to athletes are necessarily in the clear in our member institutions.

The publicity which Intercollegiate Athletics receives and which the N.C.A.A. receives along the line of aids to athletes in the press and in the periodicals of the day is discouraging. Some newspapers have taken the attitude of helpfulness in propounding the aims and the program of the N.C.A.A., but they are in the minority; the majority are only interested in the number of investigations, and who is being investigated. Such information cannot be disclosed. In fact there is considerable published evidence that the sportswriters are making a considered effort to discount this whole program.

In our dealings with member colleges on questions of complaints, we have at all times found the colleges apparently ready to give us full and accurate information in response to the questions which have been addressed to them. In view of this attitude it has seemed to us that so far as is possible we should in this past year look upon our functions as partly educational and corrective. Because of the small number of complaints and information at our disposal, it was deemed wise to send out to the member colleges a questionnaire which would be as penetrating and searching in its character as could be handled expediently. Such a questionnaire was prepared and mailed to all the active members and the allied members on October first.

The experience of the N.C.A.A. in receiving answers to questionnaires sent to the membership has not been successful and the Committee was apprehensive of the results. However, here are the figures: Of the 253 Active Members we have answers from 243 colleges. Of the remaining 10, five have advised us that their answers are delayed by illness or for other reasons which appear excusable. We have had no answer from five colleges. We have also had answers from 87 Allied Members, which is two-thirds of the members in that category. Altogether there are on file answers from 329 colleges. Our attention is primarily concerned with the Active Members at the present time, and it is those answers only that have been examined. We will not neglect the Allied Members, but we shall have to postpone the examination of their answers, and the obtaining of answers from the remainder until we have finished our job with the Active

Members. At the time of the last meeting of the Compliance Committee, on December 3 and 4, we were able to give consideration to 212 Active Members. Of that number, 166 colleges, so far as the answers to the questionnaire are concerned, appear to be in compliance with the Code. There are 32 members whose answers are such as to require more information in order to make a determination of their compliance. Such information is being requested. Fourteen members are clearly not complying at the present time with the Code. These members have been advised of that fact, and have also been told that unless they report to the Committee by March 1st of this year, that they intend to bring their institution into compliance, it will be necessary to report that fact to the Chairman of the Panel for investigation and action. Comparatively little investigation will be needed in these cases as the answers to the questionnaire admit violation. The above date is fixed in order to meet the provisions in the Constitution for the suspension from membership. A brief summary of the answers to the questionnaire shows the following stated facts concerning these 212 members: All members are exercising institutional control over the conduct of athletics; all but two members state that students on athletic teams are admitted to college on the same basis and required to maintain the same academic standards as all other students. One hundred and twenty-five members report that athletic ability is not a factor in the granting of financial aid. Where athletic ability is a factor in the granting of aid, all the colleges so reporting, stated that financial aid was granted to athletes by the same agency which was granting aid to all students. The compositions of the agencies for aid to athletes is in most cases from the faculty, staff, or both. On the question of employment, all but six colleges answered that the compensation paid to athletes did not exceed the going rate in the locality for services of like character; 202 stated that the compensation was paid for services actually performed, and not for services expected and promised to be performed which never are performed. On the question of members of the athletic staff soliciting athletes with offers of financial aid, of the 212, thirteen answered that they were engaging in such practices. On the question of whether the responsible officers of the institution knew of any group of alumni or other agency which is giving aid to athletes, and which is not administered by the regular scholarship agency, 191 answered that they had no knowledge that such aid was being given. Twenty answered in the affirmative, viz: that they knew such aid was being given; several who answered this question in the affirmative indicated that steps were being taken to correct the situation. Some of the amounts coming through these channels

were inconsequential, while others were sizeable. On the question which required the listing of those members of the Varsity football team receiving aid in excess of tuition and incidental fees, 120 colleges answered by stating there were none receiving such aid. Eighty colleges reported approximately 2300 students receiving aid in excess of tuition and incidental fees. Of this number about 1000 were on contracts, or agreements, or arrangements, made prior to January 10, 1948. In many cases the amount of aid awarded after the effective date of the Code was justified by the high scholarship of the recipient; in other cases it was not. It is not generally understood that the Code is not effective as to athletes who had bona fide arrangements for aid prior to January 10, 1948.

There were over one hundred different colleges which made comments about various phases of this questionnaire, and the Code. Your Chairman has in his possession letters from almost all of the college presidents. Many of them contain expressions of interest in this whole matter. Some have criticized the Code as being too lenient; a few state that it is not lenient enough. It is pertinent to remark that the provisions are, as is so often true, the result of compromise. As to some members, it permits practices not followed and not approved; as to others, it forbids what were current practices. The great majority of the members make no adverse comment about the Code, or the plan for its enforcement. There are so many strong and emphatic statements of the Presidents about the importance of this whole program as to constitute a clear mandate to this Association to carry on this project to successful accomplishment.

A question has been asked me so frequently by those who have known about this questionnaire that I am bound to comment on it. The question is, "Do you think the answers will be honest?" These answers are required to be given over the signature of the President and the Director of Athletics, accompanied by a statement of certification, that to the best of their knowledge and belief the information contained therein is complete and correct. I will leave you to your own conclusion as to whether persons in these responsible positions in high institutions of learning in this country will deliberately lie about matters of such importance. If your answer to this question is that any appreciable number of such officers will lie, and continue to lie, about the conduct of Athletics in their institution, the problem for the Association and its agencies is almost insurmountable. It is not inconceivable, however, if such is the fact that some of these gentlemen will be apprehended in such practices, and if so, I believe the sentiment of this Association would be overwhelmingly for the expulsion of a member

institution with this kind of officers.

If you had read these questionnaires and the comments and the letters from the Presidents and Athletic Directors of our institutions as we have, I am reasonably sure that you would come overwhelmingly to the conclusion that the program is sound, that it is important, and that it should be prosecuted vigorously, and aggressively. However, its progress is littered with obstacles which cannot be overcome without your assistance and cooperation. Your Committee will undoubtedly make mistakes; none of us has ever been on a Compliance Committee, or a Panel, or has done exactly this kind of thing until January 10, 1948. These committees, like all other N.C.A.A. committees, consist of voluntary, unpaid workers, who are otherwise employed. We will believe, until there is evidence to the contrary, that we are dealing with honorable and upright men. We are not in the position of District Attorneys, or other prosecuting agencies. We cannot summon witnesses and put them under oath. We cannot compel people to testify, and we cannot threaten prosecution if they testify falsely. As I have said before, we have no punitive power, nor do we want it. Our chief effort is to find the facts and then when necessary to get correction of forbidden practices. This is a slow process and requiredly so, but when the facts have been found, and efforts at correction have failed, the real decisions will be in your hands as delegates to the N.C.A.A. Convention.

Many persons expect miracles in this push button era. Some are discouraged because the Association seems to be moving slowly and they demand to know whether or not the N.C.A.A. means business; others are concerned because we appear to move too rapidly, if there be goats to be separated from the sheep, I am quite sure you will agree that such separating should take place only after a thorough and painstaking investigation, with reasonable opportunity for repentance. This effort to make the N.C.A.A. a regulatory body will not take place overnight. It we can draw any parallel from the experience of other educational associations, which attempted to establish ethical standards, we shall be fortunate if we can regard ourselves as successful by the end of a three-year period, and only then if we keep everlastingly at it.

In conclusion, there are some institutions, and I believe a very few, who are paying little, if any, attention to the N.C.A.A. or its Code; there are others, which by reason of tradition, or pressures, or size, or location, or for other reasons, are encountering difficulties in the transition, but they appear to be making an effort to put their houses in order. The great majority of the active members of the N.C.A.A. appear to be conducting their athletic programs on a sound

and ethical basis and well within the requirements of the Code.

We should be remiss in our obligations if we did not acknowledge the aid and counsel which many have given to this Committee during the past year, and particularly the sterling cooperation coming from the Commissioners of the several Conferences. A continuation and an increase of these attitudes can result in retaining and maintaining Intercollegiate Athletics on a sound basis.

This report is respectfully submitted by the Compliance Committee of Ralph W. Aigler, James H. Stewart and Clarence P. Houston.

ROUND TABLE MEETINGS

Friday Afternoon, January 7, 1949

SUBJECTS:

Discussion of Television

H. JAMISON SWARTS, University of Pennsylvania

TED B. PAYSEUR, Northwestern University

ALFRED R. MASTERS, Stanford University

Discussion of Eligibility Rules

HUGH C. WILLETT, University of So. California

Panel of Conference Commissioners

TELEVISION

The Large College and University Group and Small College Group meetings were combined for these two important subjects under the chairmanship of Dr. J. H. Nichols of Oberlin College. Due to his absence, Secretary K. L. Wilson took the chair.

MR. WILSON: In the absence of Dr. Nichols of Oberlin College, I was asked to take the chair for this important discussion.

When we arranged our program one of the items suggested most frequently was a full discussion of television. As the membership knows, the Executive Committee was requested to allot a sum of money for a very comprehensive television survey, and this afternoon the results of that will be presented to you.

We also have speakers from different parts of the country and we hope that something constructive will develop from this discussion.

Television is a subject about which you have heard all kinds of comment. In New York about a month ago at a luncheon, John Kirkpatrick, President of Madison Square Garden, told a very impassionate story about television, the education of future sport fans, and how the man on the farm could get a better or as good a view of a sport contest as the man hanging from the rafters in Madison Square Garden could possibly get. I know as I sat there and listened I wondered how in the world you could get that man to hang from the rafters.

It is something we are all vitally interested in, so I will waste no time but start introducing our speakers.

The first speaker is a man who probably has had the longest experience in television. I think the first game was televised by the University of Pennsylvania in connection with Philco. And Pennsylvania probably is in the center of an area where there is more television than any other. For that reason, in the absence of Asa Bushnell, who was to give the report, I think we are fortunate to have Jim Swarts, University of Pennsylvania, with us to talk about the report and give his views of the subject.

MR. SWARTS: Judging from some of the empty seats here, a good many of the membership thought perhaps this meeting is being televised. I feel as a substitute for Bushnell somewhat like that bartender who couldn't get a job because he couldn't repair television sets, and who also gave up drinking because television hurt his eyes.

We believe that television is a most important problem — the most important problem that has ever confronted the N.C.A.A. Neglect of the problem or failure to solve it promptly and correctly may spell disaster for the established method of financing intercollegiate sports through football receipts.

With that as a premise, it is only fair to try and describe or set forth just how fast this television is growing. Today in New York City there are about 450,000 sets; a year from today it is estimated that that will increase to 925,000. Chicago has about 173,000 sets today, and a year from now that should increase to 336,000.

These figures are cited only to try to impress those of us in sports promotion, if you can refer to it that way, that television is here and it is at our door step, even though many of you have not had any experience with television up to now.

New York City has seven stations functioning; Boston three; Philadelphia three; and so on. The co-axial cable now extends from Boston through Virginia, and, of course, they are working on it constantly, and by the end of 1949 experts claim that there will be coast-to-coast hookups. So, television is here.

The officers of the Eastern College Athletic Conference, convinced of the urgency of the situation, recommended to the Executive Committee of the N.C.A.A. to conduct a survey for the purpose of obtaining facts, if facts were available, to appraise scientifically the situation, rather than to depend upon speculation; to measure the impact of television on football game attendance. The survey has just been completed by Crossley of New York City which, though limited in scope, has indicated sufficient trends. These trends may be generalized as follows:

1. Football attendance dropped from 1946 to 1947; also

from 1947 to 1948 — though not enough to be alarming. But decrease in 1948 came in the face of acknowledged increase in interest by television. This increase of interest occasioned by television makes people want to see games televised but not go and buy tickets for them.

2. Television makes more persons football conscious, but the growth in contact with the game is through television.

3. The attendance percentage has been less for games at the season's end than for the season as a whole. Thus in 1948 television did not, as generally claimed for it, create interest which was translated into ticket purchases.

4. Eighty per cent of persons interviewed after seeing football on television readily admitted they enjoyed the experience, and one-third of them actually liked it at the end of the contest.

5. Fifty per cent of set owners rate television as good or better than attendance, which is an alarming figure considering the rapid increase of the purchase and production of television sets.

That in brief is a general summary of the Crossley survey, which was, as I stated before, a limited one, certainly indicating that further study should be made.

Last December the Eastern College Athletic Conference had a debate on this question in which representatives from N.B.C. debated with representatives from the E.C.A.C. in trying to acquaint ourselves with this television problem. I will try to give you what they claimed television would do for us and try to knock down those arguments.

They claimed that television will build up sports attendance as did radio. It is our belief that radio did build up attendance, but television is not comparable. Television is seen, and seeing is believing. The phrase has been coined that radio aroused curiosity and television satisfies it. Television gives you a much better product than radio ever gave you, presenting the complete facts for people who stay away from games for such reasons as weather, which I understand is no problem in California but it is to some of us. Elderly people like television much better than the discomforts of going to a crowded stadium, and television can provide a good seat to the contests where it is not always possible to purchase a good seat.

Television people claim it increases interest in sports. There is no question about that. We agree with that assumption, but we disagree in that they come to the games and see the sports. It increases their interest, but as viewers.

They took great pains to cite major league baseball attendance to prove the fact that it does increase attendance and that was a true fact in the large cities and in cities where television isn't considered on a large basis at all. But

they neglected to tell you or to give you the entire picture of baseball. They neglected to say how the minor leagues have suffered or these small teams around areas adjacent to the major league cities.

As an outstanding example, I noticed in the paper that all the minor league managers have petitioned the major leagues to cut out television because it was ruining their gate. Newark, which is really a suburb of New York City, had a disastrous season because all of their clientele watched television of the major league games and stayed away from the Newark games.

Television people claim that you cannot upset traditional games as they are tradition and people will come with their families regardless of what other influences are in force. Well, of course, tradition only exists from generation to generation and the up and coming youth, who are future customers, may find that television is a pretty good outlet for their interest in sports, and they will be satisfied to see it over the television screen rather than going to the game.

They also claim that television gives prestige and publicity to the games and to the institutions that are being televised. I think that is a true statement for a few institutions who are either fortunate enough to have their games on television because obviously the television industry cannot carry all games. But what about the teams and the schools who cannot get on television? They certainly are not going to reap any benefits at all, and, of course, with corresponding loss in revenue.

They also say that if football is not televised they will have programs, and those programs will be competing on Saturday afternoon with those who are putting on football or other sports contests. I can hardly conceive of a soap opera which could compete with a major football game or a minor one, but I think we must bear in mind they are in the business to entertain people and they certainly, if football televising were excluded from the air channels, will devise an entertainment program of some nature that will at least appeal to some group which ordinarily would go to football games.

They also made the statement that television will pay well for the rights. We see no prospect, certainly at the present time or in the immediate future, of getting any kind of a figure that will be commensurate with the possible loss of revenue because people do not attend the games.

We felt, as a result of that meeting and debate, that television did not do a particularly good job. We are prejudiced, admittedly, but we did not think that was the complete picture, nor did they emphasize points that certainly we did

not want to remind them since that would strengthen their argument.

The present attitude of the Eastern College Athletic Conference on televising football is briefly as follows:

(1) Television will definitely result in decreased revenues.

(2) That television contracts should be made on a one-year basis only, and that no contract should be made in 1949 until after the results of the survey, which I refer to, are known; that audio and video rights should be kept separate in all broadcasting contracts; that filming of games for future television use, showing limited news shots, be restricted to three minutes or less. If they are for a longer period, then we feel that the college should be paid for that privilege.

I had a rather interesting proposition from a large movie news concern, in which they wanted to take all games for future television shows. They had a sponsor for them, too. I asked what revenue we could expect from it. "Oh, none." Which is the normal thing as we get it now. They like to take our stuff and everybody gets paid — the sponsor of the television company, and the maker of the film, and so on — everyone except the college involved.

To summarize our thinking on the problem, we feel as follows:

1. Television will decrease attendance at athletic contests;
2. Television will have a great, if not fatal, effect, upon small schools, and schools located in small centers of population;

3. That all colleges are in this together and a united action is required. If 90 per cent agree on a unified program, the remaining 10 per cent could ruin the 90 per cent. Piping in of outstanding games into areas where local games are not televised would ruin attendance at the local game.

4. That the problem of allotting seats on the 50-yard line has increased, as television can provide a better view of the game than the end, or poor seats, in a stadium. Our present system of advanced sale through applications and other methods familiar to all of you could very well disappear, and our income would be dependent upon a gate sale on the day of the game, which again becomes a more hazardous financial venture for the colleges.

5. That television at this point, and it is doubtful in the future, can not compensate colleges as a group for losses sustained by the decrease in attendance.

We do not assume that we know the answer to the problem, nor do we feel there is a fool-proof answer available from any source at this time. However, our job is to realize the seriousness of the problem, to constantly seek facts from all sources, to keep abreast or at least on top of the situation to the end that our whole college athletic structure

may be preserved. Television is here and here to stay, and it will be the greatest single factor influencing our attitude toward entertainment that has been developed in this century. Thank you very much.

MR. WILSON: We now go to the Far West, where they are starting television in some of the major cities there. It is my pleasure to introduce Alfred R. Masters.

ALFRED R. MASTERS (Stanford University): I believe I have had no experience in any way whatsoever in radio or television broadcasting. I am trying to think out loud and I am hoping that maybe you people can help us in the Pacific Coast Conference to determine what action we should take. We had a meeting of the Pacific Coast Conference the first of the week, and I was hopeful that, perhaps, we could crystallize our thinking down there as to what we want to do, but we did not. We left the door open, and we are hoping at this meeting or after this meeting to have a meeting and determine our policy. We did pass a rule that we cannot sell either television or radio rights until after we had this meeting and after we reported to the faculties.

I feel like a little boy who got a very elaborate mechanical toy for Christmas and who does not know what to do with it.

May I have a show of hands from those who have had some experience in televising or who have had their games televised — your left hand, please. (A response in showing of hands.)

I want your right hand up, those who think it is hurting their games. Keep both hands up, so we can see what your vote is. (A response in showing of right hands.)

Thank you. That has given me some idea.

I think maybe I might ask one or two questions. Supposing we do not televise, do you think that public demand will force us to televise? I am rather inclined to think that it will. I recall very distinctly my attitude towards radio broadcasting. I was violently opposed to it at the time radio was invented, and I was one hundred per cent wrong. I don't want to be a Pollyanna, but I am a little cautious about the position I take on television. I think possibly it may help us, although again I want to be cautious, and I don't believe we should go beyond a one year contract at anytime.

I am old enough to recall the phonograph records. I am not quite old enough to remember the hullabaloo that was raised by the bands that they would be out of business, and so forth, and somebody just told me before I came in here that there are probably more bands now than anyone ever thought of having, even though we have records.

I am really just throwing these things out. I wonder

whether it would be a fair question, after I got through or after the panel gets through, to ask some of you what you are receiving for television. It may be confidential, and, if it is, of course you should not reveal it. But if it is not, it will certainly help us and it may be indicative of what we should do on our plans out here.

I have not heard the results of that survey which Jim Swarts talked about. I would like very much to have that, if it is available, Jim — is it? It would be very advantageous to us out here.

MR. WILSON: Could you answer that question?

MR. SWARTS: It was turned over to the Executive Committee.

MR. MASTERS: Will that be published in your report or not?

MR. SWARTS: It will be printed in its entirety in the Yearbook.

MR. WILSON: Our third speaker is a young man who has been rather busy the last few weeks, Ted Payseur, Director of Athletics, Northwestern University, who has had some direct experience with televising games in the Chicago area.

TED B. PAYSEUR (Northwestern University): I might say my being on the Committee is a carry-over from last year. I do not think I have very much more to say than I stated last year in New York, except what has been the experience in the Middle West. I think that in the Middle West the schools that were televising most of their games this fall were Notre Dame, Illinois, Northwestern and Michigan. I might say, from the experience in surveying these different schools, that in this particular year I do not think it hurt the attendance too much. I do feel, in our own case at Northwestern, which has been proven in another survey with professional teams throughout the Chicago area, that one thing stands out. That is the fact that in a game that is not a sell-out game, you have a very difficult time moving those last four or five or eight thousand seats, even if the game is a good one. As we all know, I think most of this is based on opinion and theory so far. What I would like to give you now is some observations on television, not only from the college side, but also professionally.

I might say right now that our conference last year went on the one-year contract basis, stipulating in the Conference rules that no games could be re-telecast after the game was over. We had a meeting in Chicago about two or three weeks ago and we also have postponed action until after this meeting on the Coast. I think it would be interesting for some of you people to know how some of the professional sportsmen feel about television in regard to pro-

fessional athletics. In talking with Jimmy Gallagher, General Manager of the Chicago Cubs, I learned they made a survey. I might add, in quoting him, that similar to the Gallup Poll they do not place too much faith in some of the surveys being made. The National Baseball League also hired a special agency to make a survey as to what television might do or what effect it might have on their gate, and after they received this survey they hired another agency to double-check the survey and they discovered a number of things that were erroneous. So they do not feel that you can really depend on any survey at this time because they found out the opinions of people will change. In rechecking two or three times, they will have a different opinion or even three or four different kinds of opinion.

I notice the Chicago Cubs' attendance in the last three years has not been hurt. They have not charged for television. Next year they are going to put in a charge for the rights only, which will be \$5,000.00, but Mr. Gallagher says they can get \$100,000.00 if they want to. However, he says it is no comparison to football. I had a long talk with him. He feels we are in a different field, and that we have a different problem. That is also the opinion which, I think, I brought out last year. For any series of events like 154 games of baseball, television definitely will help. However, where you have five or six home games in football, the opinion is it will hurt one or two games.

I talked with Mr. Wirtz, who is the vice president and business manager, Chicago Stadium Corporation, and who is also in charge, I think, of the Olympia in Detroit, concerning the effect television will have on the Red Wing hockey team and Blackhawk hockey team. I am just throwing these points out for observation. He states that previously they had been selling, you might say, poor seats, or standing room (they usually sell about \$2,000 or \$2,500 worth of standing room) until this year, when their games were televised. They are losing that, and they have lost some good box seat holders. They figure they are losing at least \$2,000 or \$2,500 a game, and over a period of 30 games that is quite a sum. They are going to eliminate television.

Now, in our Conference, our Directors feel that, similar to the report that has just been made, if we let this delay much longer we are going to run into a serious problem of public opinion. We feel this is a serious enough question that we should act together, and we should not hesitate too long.

I do not think there is a good deal more that I can add. It has been mentioned in the report that television sets are being installed in Chicago at the rate of a thousand a week, and that is a conservative figure. In regard to what Mr.

Masters said, we would be very happy to state what we have been receiving for television. I think it is pretty much the same throughout the United States at the present time. Thank you.

MR. WILSON: If any of you down on the floor have further observations that you would like to make, please make them. I saw Bill Hunter of Southern California down there a while ago. Bill had experience in their area in televising. I know we would like to hear from him.

WILLIS O. HUNTER (Univ. of Southern California): Tug, our experience has been solely for one season. We started out with some 20,000 sets, which were increased, I think, to 35,000 during the football season.

Now, with reference to testimony, I felt that most of the answers to inquiries I made were negative. I mean by that, they said, "Yes, television is fine, and we enjoy the television more than we do the game." I did not hear any comments to the effect that, "Now that I have seen football for the first time on television I am going out to the stands and buy a hot dog and really get into the color of it." Almost in every instance they would say, "Yes, I attended a little party, where we saw your game and enjoyed it very much." And my barber did make one comment that he had never missed one of our games until he got his television set, and he hasn't seen one since.

I don't know whether those remarks are significant or not because they are so limited in number. As far as I am personally concerned, I should like to try it out for one more year, until such time as we have enough sets in the area, so that I can really conclude the effect that it is having on attendance at the game.

Now, I say that individually, and also I am certainly willing and would like to be guided by the other experience, which, of course, is to a much greater extent. Thank you.

MR. WILSON: I would like to call on Ralph Furey of Columbia. He is one of the individuals who has had a chance to read this report. I am sorry it was received so late that we did not have a chance to digest the 40 pages or more, and give you a more accurate count. I think you studied it, Ralph. Could you give us a little light on that?

RALPH FUREY (Columbia University): It is very hard to add any more on the report than the general summary which Jim Swarts gave. I honestly believe that before this group can have an intelligent discussion on what is in that report it will need some time to study it. There are a considerable number of charts in the report. The only opportunity that our group, for example, had to study it was on the way here. We had three days at it and we needed the three days. There is a lot of things we will have to get our teeth into.

My own personal opinion is, and your raising of hands brought it to my attention, is that while television is a threat, at least we think it is in the East, where we had long experience, I do not think the real threat is here as of this minute. I think the real threat will come when, (1) we get enough sets, and, (2) when we get the cable. Now, that might be next year. The very furthest it can be away is two years from now. But this is not too early to start talking and start thinking and perhaps start doing some planning for the proper handling of something that may possibly effect all of us drastically.

I am not attempting to give any answers. I do not think there are any. These people in the industry, with whom we have talked, know no more than you or I and can give no more concrete answers to this problem than we have. But it is here. We have got to handle it. We

cannot disregard it. We cannot just sit around giving opinions, with the industry on the one hand saying, "It is going to make new friends," and some of us on the other hand saying, "It is going to take away old friends."

I think that this report, which is the start of trying to find out some scientific information, should be followed up, either by the Executive Committee of the N.C.A.A., or by a special committee appointed by same to follow up — and really follow up — and produce some results from this report and from whatever information we can obtain from our own people.

MR. WILSON: In the audience is a gentleman representing an institution where the television people thought enough of the value of the broadcast to spend around one hundred thousand dollars or so in making possible television being piped into the Chicago area. I would like to call on Father Murphy of Notre Dame for his observation.

REV. JOHN H. MURPHY (Notre Dame): We have been in television for two years now, Tug, and just as everybody else in the room, who has had any experience or who is considering the possibility of having any experience, we are just feeling our way along. We do not know from one year to the next whether it is a good thing or a bad thing to televise our games. We have not noticed any attendance drop off in the two years we have had our home games televised, and all of the home games in the two years have been televised.

But, in that connection, there is one question that occurs to my mind. Is television the only answer or is it one of the answers for the drop-off in attendance that has been marked over the past two years? I think probably, or, rather, undoubtedly, it explains some of the attendance drop-off, but too many other factors enter in again. I have heard any number of people say, as Bill Hunter reported, once having seen television — our game on television — they weren't going to turn out for games, especially those at the end of the season. So, we are rather apprehensive about the whole set-up.

The gentleman from Columbia Ralph Furey, mentioned the co-axial cable. We have had experience this year with our home games being put on the co-axial cable in the Midwest. I wonder if that constitutes the threat that he seems to have intimated. According to my understanding of the co-axial cable, it can be used by stations in the area and in one direction, so that unless there are serious modifications of this kind I do not think there is going to be any terrific threat.

Another question that occurs to me — it seems that I am asking questions instead of giving information — is this: Are we entitled to think that television is going to hurt some of the colleges that do not have television any more than radio has hurt a good many of the colleges that do not have their games broadcast? Are we just being over-fearful of the menace which the television question poses? I do not know that or the answer to that, nor do I know whether anybody does, but I do not think we should just take the stand that we have everything to lose and nothing to gain or hope to gain. I think that is about all I have, Tug, unless there are any particular questions anybody would like to ask.

MR. WILSON: Father, could I ask you a question?

FATHER MURPHY: Yes.

MR. WILSON: You had two years' experience. Were you able to raise the charge the second year?

FATHER MURPHY: Yes. It is insignificant. This year we followed the Big Nine policy in asking the minimum charge. And when the

co-axial cable was put through from Buffalo to Chicago, which gave an outlet to Buffalo, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, and Milwaukee, in addition to the Chicago area, we just asked for token payments. They wanted it for nothing because the charges for the co-axial cable were prohibitive almost for the sponsor. We asked just for a token payment so that they could not come around next year and get it for nothing when the receiving sets would be boosted considerably in this area. We realized there was not any kind of a market for the sponsor as there were only a thousand or two thousand sets. As a matter of fact, I don't think the figure for each one of those was over a hundred dollars, inclusive of Chicago.

MR. HUNTER: Mr. Wilson, in regard to the price we received, I am not at liberty to quote the amount, but I would like to point this out. Inasmuch as we did negotiate for the first time in an area that had some five stations, the premium I think which prompted the price that we did get was the fact that these stations were bidding against each other for the initial privilege of televising football games in our area, and not an advertising value so far as sponsors.

MR. WILSON: One of the fastest growing television areas in the United States, where they have several stations, is Detroit. I would like to call on Fritz Crisler, Director of Athletics, University of Michigan, for his observation.

H. O. CRISLER (University of Michigan): Mr. Chairman, I do not know as I could give any more information than has been given. We have televised our games for two years. We sold them on the season basis, and I do not mind telling anybody what we got. We did not sell them on exclusive rights. We asked \$2,000 an outlet. I am beginning to think we did not ask enough. They did not bat an eye when we asked that. We would have had three stations out of Detroit, except that one station did not get ready in time, and the other station ran into misfortune and their tower blew down. So, we only had one when we finished up.

In the survey that we made of Detroit we discovered there were 55 per cent of the sets in bars, and that the average number viewing telecasts was 16 to a set. We did have some requests or we had some objections from various people, in that we ought to furnish in youth centers, in Y.M.C.A.'s, and places like that, television sets because we were charged with contributing to the delinquency of these youngsters under age going to bars instead of the games.

I can say, I think, with very firm conviction, that television of our games has not affected our attendance in the two-year period we have been in it. I haven't the slightest idea what the future of this thing is. We have before us now twelve different proposals for next year. That includes the number of stations that have approached us, sponsors, and then the shorts after the game has been played, and the re-telecast of some of the games.

I had one person talk to me in New York about buying our games next year, and he gave me the same eloquent and persuasive talk about how it was stimulating interest and how it would pack them into the stadium. I said to him, "Well, if you are so convinced in your telling me about that, I'll tell you what we will do. You buy our stadium every Saturday, 85,700 seats. You're going to pack them in. We will turn over to you whatever seats we get, so that you will be only paying for the empty seats. In other words, if you sell out our stadium every Saturday, it won't cost you a nickel to televise the game." Well, he didn't bat an eye. He said, "if you want to talk about that over a 5-year period, and give us a 5-year contract," he says, "I think we will at least sit down and talk about it." So, the indication of what

the future of this thing may be is so far-reaching, I haven't any idea where it may end up.

An executive of one of the movie producing companies in Los Angeles last week made the statement he thought there was a great future for football, and colleges and universities, in television by going through the movies, and he painted the fantastic picture of, let us say, Southern California-Army game being relayed to screens and movies all over the country. They would have two, three million people — you can see you're up in the millions of dollars on one game. So, all I can suggest is that it has not hurt our attendance in the two years we have been in it.

I do have this rather strong suspicion: I think that if we go along with them another year and sell our games for next season and after that season, when we come to 1950, if we want to get out of it, I have a notion that public pressure will be so great we cannot. I have a feeling that if we are going to quit it at all we ought to, at our institution, get out of it this year. Or we will be in so deep public pressure and opinion will be such we will have to televise.

MR. WILSON: Now, back in the room I see an individual that saw one of the greatest of all athletic contests, the Olympic Games, the opening day, by television. Whether he got mixed up on his ticket or was too late to get out, I don't know. Brutus Hamilton of California, I would like to have you give your impressions of how that spectacle looked on television.

BRUTUS HAMILTON (University of California): Thank you, Tug. I did mess up my tickets to the games in London and I was forced to see the games on television, and it was a beautiful experience. The games were beautifully televised. I enjoyed watching the ceremonies and the impressive march and parade of the nations, and I was spared the sweat of the men who had to sit out in the stadium — it was an extremely hot day. I sat through the games in this television studio, and I enjoyed it very much.

I speak, as Fritz does, from a State university standpoint. We are subject to considerable pressure from the citizens of the State, and I have a feeling that television is an industrial revolution, to which we must adjust ourselves. I do not know just what the answer is. I think that the men on the platform have spoken very wisely and very well about it, but I do feel that we have the bear by the tail. We have to make some adjustment. I have a feeling that, as far as the University of California is concerned, just as the University of Michigan, it will not make a great deal of difference, but we have to consider the over-all picture. We have to consider Santa Clara, St. Mary's, San Jose State, College of the Pacific, and other teams which may be affected by these rules and by this television. I think that we probably must proceed slowly, but that we must adjust ourselves to the fact that we do have an industrial revolution in television, and that the adjustments that are necessary will have to be made. I think it is wise we bring them up in this over-all National Collegiate meeting and discuss them as we are discussing them here. Thank you very much.

MR. WILSON: I might add that Brutus has touched on one important subject in our organization. We have some two or three hundred small colleges. I have received many letters — and so has Dr. Leib — and they are from people expressing concern. Father Murphy, you mentioned about who might get hurt. The small schools' chief concern develops when you are playing Purdue or Southern Methodist and it is televised in the Chicago area, for example. Lake Forest College has a problem.

FATHER MURPHY: I would like to add, mine was an academic question.

MR WILSON: Yes, I know.

FATHER MURPHY: It wasn't asked in any selfish or self-satisfied move or anything like that. I thought of the radio set-up and wondered if that were comparable.

MR. WILSON: I don't know if any of the small colleges that are represented here are in the area where big games have been televised. If there are, I think it would be interesting if you could give us your impression as to whether your gates were hurt.

Another aspect might also be interesting. I notice in the audience Tom Harmon. I believe Tom is working for a television outfit. Let's jump on the other side of the fence. Tom Harmon is one of the all-time great football players, and a man I know whose heart is with football and with our college institutions.

TOM HARMON: Gentlemen, actually, as Tug told you, I am now sports director for a television station. I may be all alone here. I don't know. However, I would like to explain a few things that, perhaps from my standpoint, might be of interest to you, as far as television is concerned — points which, perhaps, a great many people have overlooked and points which you may have thought of only in a minor way.

First of all, let me say that our reaction from the television station has been entirely opposite of the survey as collected in New York. Now, of course, as Tug related, we do not have a weather problem out here, where your gate might be hurt at the last moment if it is going to rain or if it is going to snow. It has been my firm conviction that television of a football game is good. Television is not anywhere near the feeling that you can get by being in the grandstand, and I know that when you talk to these people whom I have talked to on several occasions they say, "It is fine, it is swell," and we continually get reports, why don't we cover the defense, why don't we get to the back-side, why do we always concentrate on the huddle. You get into technical difficulties, whereas it is plain and simple that television in some respects might be better, for the individual who doesn't know the football game or the sport, but in the over-all picture it is not as satisfying as being in the stands.

Now, I have done television games. I have seen television games, and in no respect do I feel it is anywhere near the job you can get by seeing it in the stands.

I would like to tell you that on our station we have, on several occasions, tried, through television, to instruct people in the television audience about the game of football. Now, I mean by that, technical football; all the way from the official signals down through the explanations of blocking, tackling, running, punting, and everything. I am still a firm believer in the fact that a good 60 per cent of people who go to your football games do not know what it is all about. I think that they may have the basic idea of the game. They probably know that you have four downs to make ten yards and a touchdown counts six points. That point I will grant you. They probably all know that, but I am talking about the actual line play, the offensive blocking, the defenses, the way they are set up now in so many varied forms. I do not think your average fan knows that, nor does he know what it is about.

Now, I will bring that out by saying that on a couple of our telecasts this year we specifically cut to the defensive signal caller, the center or guard, whoever it happened to be, on the visual screen as he turned and stood over the ball. Now, people have been seeing that

in your football games for the last two or three years. We have proceeded to get letters, "What is this guy doing when he is turning around and making faces at the rest of the team?" If they didn't know the defensive signal, we explain what it is, and then they write back and say, "We have learned so very much out of this."

Now, I don't — and, as I say, this is purely a personal opinion — I don't think that television, in that respect, can be the complete picture that you get at the football game. My personal observation, whether it is baseball or whether it is football, you do not get very much satisfaction yelling, "Kill the ump," at the television tube. It never seems to have much effect.

In certain specific instances, I suppose that it may hurt the gate. The weather factor would be the major point, but as Father Murphy brought out, and a point I would like to bring up, too, the schools which have successful seasons, which have had a good football team or a colorful football team, have never been hurt by television in the two years they have had it.

Now, in the over-all picture, because you are televising your football games, don't turn and say, if your crowd drops off, it was television that did it. In some respect, it might be very true, but in other respects consider the fact that the entertainment dollar is getting just a little bit tighter than it has been during the war years and folks are now getting a little choosier as to what they want to see on Saturday or Sunday or Friday night. You don't find the money around that was around the last two or three years in the heyday of athletics, and I think that's not only true for football. I think that baseball, basketball, any sport event that is a spectator sport event, has felt that pressure on the public's pocketbook.

I am not trying to explain anything other than just what I personally think, gentlemen, and, naturally, I don't want to see anything happen that is going to hurt the sport of football — because I think it is the greatest thing in the world. My point of contention is that I think, in the over-all run, television will be just as helpful to the game as radio was when it first started out.

Now, if anybody says that he knows which way the pendulum is going to swing, due to the fact that they have worked at this for just a few years, I will tell them they are full of hooey. We have been in television only a relatively short time, but we also realize the problems of the other side of the fence — as a gentleman here from Columbia pointed out, we do not frankly know all the answers ourselves. Certainly the sport of football is by far one of the finest things for a television program. It has got tremendous interest, tremendous color. It is a wonderful program.

I think that as soon as more sets get out you will probably have financial remuneration that will reach such an extent that I do not see how it will affect your gate. As Mr. Crisler pointed out, there are a lot of angles, a lot of things that have to be figured out in the long run.

Considering the situation in Los Angeles, so far as television of big ball games hurting smaller games, I do not think that problem has developed because the smaller schools around Los Angeles have not tried to buck Southern California or U.C.L.A. by scheduling their games at the same time. It may have happened on rare occasions, but most of the time Southern California would play in the afternoon and Loyola and other smaller schools would play their ball games on Saturday night. There were very few conflicts there because it did not make any difference whether they were televised or not. But I feel that, so far as Los Angeles is concerned — this year television did not hurt Southern California or U.C.L.A. one bit. That goes along with the same fact that U.C.L.A. and Southern California this year, in comparison with other years, did not have a successful season —

because this was the first time in a long time that either one or the other school was out of the Rose Bowl contention rather early in the year. That makes a great deal of difference to any sport fan. If they know you are in the running, they are going to be out there following. However, putting it on a pure entertainment basis, if you have got a bad show, television or not, they are not going to come out and see it.

I know it is a great problem, and my interest is not from the television standpoint but from the football standpoint. I hate to see anything that would cause the game of football to be hurt seriously — and that goes for the big schools down to the small schools. But, as I say, I think it is going to take a little more time than has been available to figure out exactly what the solution is going to be. Television people are as interested in it as you are, and they do not want to hurt you any more than you want them to. It is a little tough to find things to fill out a television show. Before, radio was a simpler affair. You merely had to figure out just where you were going to broadcast and walk out and drop a line, plug it in, and do it. Now, you have got about 15 different factors that you have got to figure. They include lights, facilities, whether you have line of sight to your transmitter, the distance from your stadium where you are doing the ball game to the transmitter, and a thousand other things. As the gentleman previously told you, I don't think that anybody at this time knows the answers to this. I wouldn't. It is a problem you gentlemen are going to have to work out yourselves, but I have no doubt whatsoever that it will be worked out, to a very successful end, for both television and for college football, because I think that it can be worked out. I certainly hope it can be — if for nothing else than the unfortunates who cannot go out of the house and see your ball games at any other time. I am speaking specifically of the war veteran group. It is a minor point, but a strong point as far as some of the folks in television are concerned. Thank you.

MR. WILSON: Any questions from the floor that anybody cares to ask this panel?

MEMBER: Mr. Wilson, there is one matter that I would like to bring up before this group. It has been just touched upon, and I must confess I have a selfish and personal interest in what I say. I have had a year's experience now in putting highlights of the various games on film and putting them in about 30 stations around the country the Friday following the Saturday the game was played. For the benefit of those members of the various conferences around the country who will undoubtedly take a position on the television set-up for the coming year I would like to point out that they undoubtedly will either, from myself or from other groups, be given an opportunity to sell film rights as distinguished from the live rights. I believe that when you stop and analyze the situation you will come to the conclusion that kind of an operation is not filled with all of the problems which your live television has. While you are cautiously and properly feeling your way through this television subject you may be able to derive some revenues which should increase as the sets increase. You should be able to derive some revenues from that source. So, I only say that you might examine that question when you do sit down to make up your policy for the coming year. I think it would be to your interest to keep that possibility in mind, along with whatever you have to do with your live television.

We had, I think, a very successful program. There are a number of men in the room whose institutions sold these rights. I think that they agree that it provided a good bit of publicity for the institutions, that it presented both teams in a good light and in no way affected the gate, and if anything could increase interest some sort of a

program like that on film could do it. I only say that I do hope that those of you who have not set your policies yet will keep the door open, in any event, so that if the thing looks right when it is presented to you, you will be in a position to do something about it — and won't irrevocably set yourselves out of the running for the particular year. If anybody has any questions on that aspect of television, I will be glad to answer them.

MR. WILSON: Any further comments? Well, gentlemen, in drawing this panel to a close, I think probably the best thing that we can do is to move cautiously. We can study the report in detail and undoubtedly we should continue investigations of the populous centers where most of the television sets are. I can assure you from the N.C.A.A. offices you will be sent the literature of all investigations so that you will have the benefit of our experience.

So, if there are no further questions, I would like to turn this part of the meeting over to Dr. Willett.

REVIEW OF COLLEGE ELIGIBILITY POLICIES

PROF. H. C. WILLETT, of the University of California, Chairman of N.C.A.A. Eligibility Committee, presided.

PROFESSOR WILLETT: Gentlemen, I think that you will find that this is a rather unique panel. We have before us six gentlemen who have been chosen for reasons other than their good looks. They are the members of the National Association of Collegiate Athletic Commissioners, and we have formed them into a panel today so that the Eligibility Committee of the N.C.A.A. might bounce against this panel certain questions to test the validity of our own decisions regarding eligibility matters; also, perhaps, to give us information concerning policies and attitudes on certain moot questions throughout the country, because these gentlemen do represent conferences that are spread rather widely over the United States.

I would like to remind you that about 15 years ago the N.C.A.A. adopted this policy regarding eligibility rules. Any institution which was a member of a conference, which, in turn, was an allied member of the N.C.A.A., was permitted to certify for N.C.A.A. competition its students under the rules of its own conference. Such institution was not required to pay any attention to the eligibility rules of the N.C.A.A. However, the independent institution — and, by the way, a large number of our membership are independent of conference affiliations — the independent institutions in the N.C.A.A. were required to certify their athletes in accordance with certain basic rules of the N.C.A.A. Unfortunately, those rules were not very clearly stated and frequently were very hard to find.

When the war came on, it was found that the conferences themselves adopted various attitudes toward certain ques-

tions of eligibility, with the result that there was no longer confidence in the uniformity of the attitudes of conferences with reference to certain basic questions of eligibility. Consequently, in the early Forties this Association adopted the policy that members that were members of the conferences must have their representatives in N.C.A.A. events eligible, first of all, under their conference rules — whatever those rules might be. But, in addition, whether conference members or not, all institutions, in certifying their athletes for competition, should do so under certain basic rules of the N.C.A.A.

Now, those basic rules have been placed in your hands in mimeographed form. I want to emphasize the fact that the N.C.A.A. eligibility rules apply only to competition under N.C.A.A. auspices. The rules do not govern the other competition of its members. The rules apply only to competition that is held in events under the auspices of N.C.A.A.

Now, I stand here as a representative of the Eligibility Committee, and the Eligibility Committee, throughout the years, has been a rather busy committee. We receive frequently protests regarding the eligibility of certain athletes from certain institutions for N.C.A.A. competition. It is the duty of the Eligibility Committee to decide the protests. We also have a large volume of correspondence from members of the Association regarding the interpretation of these rather vaguely and loosely worded rules of eligibility, and it is the duty of the Committee to interpret the rules of the Association. Furthermore, we continue to receive many letters of inquiry as to what attitudes institutions and conferences should take regarding certain basic eligibility matters in order to be in conformance with the basic rules of the N.C.A.A.

Now, unfortunately, the decisions are usually made in the light of the interpretation of the person or persons making the decision. The decisions usually have fallen upon the Chairman of the Committee, and it is only fair to say that often the interpretations and the decisions made have been in the light of the experiences of that individual. I have been rather shocked to find recently that some rather basic matters of eligibility that I thought everybody agreed to are not, by any means, agreed to by others throughout the country. So, we thought that in organizing this panel today we might accomplish in our discussion a number of objectives. First of all, we trust that the one result will be a better understanding of these basic eligibility rules that are in your hands. Secondly, we want to test the past decisions of the Eligibility Committee by the responses that we get from these gentlemen and from the floor regarding the interpretations of our eligibility rules. Third, we hope to lay

a foundation for an early recodification of our basic rules, so that it will not be necessary to answer repeatedly during the year or to give repeatedly during the year an interpretation of the rule which might well appear in the rule itself. And, fourth, we rather hope that by this interchange of information conferences, including the eight conferences here represented, may wish to reexamine their own rules of eligibility, to see if they might not at certain points be brought into uniformity with the rules of N.C.A.A. or the policies and rules in force throughout the country.

Now, we have circularized to these eight gentlemen, some weeks ago, a list of questions which grew out of the correspondence that has come to the Committee on Eligibility, so that they might be thinking over those questions in the light of the rules and policies in their own conferences. We have today placed in their hands, and here is a copy for Mr. Peters — if you will hand it down to him — and one for Mr. Stewart, a screened set of questions reducing the number so that we will all have clearly before us the exact question we are discussing. These questions, almost one hundred percent, have come from correspondence and inquiries addressed to the Committee on Eligibility. There have been a few that have been collected from other sources.

Will you please look at the eligibility rules? By the way, do you identify these gentlemen? I have arranged them, from your left to your right, in the order in which their names appear on this mimeographed sheet.

(The panel consisted of Wm. H. McCarter, representing the Eastern College Athletic Conference in place of Asa Bushnell; Reaves Peters, Big Seven Conference; Emil L. Larson, Border Conference; Bernie Moore, Southeastern Conference; Artie Eilers, Missouri Valley Conference; James H. Stewart, Southwest Conference; K. L. Wilson, Big Nine Conference; and Victor Schmidt, Pacific Coast Conference.)

We will save time if you will just identify these gentlemen when they speak. We will not have to introduce them. You can know who they are and what conferences they represent.

Section 1 of the Rules — I will not dwell on. It merely says that if an institution is a member of an allied conference, it must certify its athletes under the rules of that conference; or, if it is an independent institution, the independent institution has the privilege of certifying its athletes to N.C.A.A. events, only if those students are eligible under their own institution rules. I will pass that Section 1 without comment.

Section 2. The rule which has the longest statement, has the less trouble for us as an Eligibility Committee. I do not recall, in all the years I have been connected with the Committee, that any question has ever been raised regarding the so-called "Regular Status Rule," namely, that a student must be admitted according to the published standards of his college and he must be carrying a full minimum pro-

gram, as defined by his own college. We have no discussion under that rule.

We go immediately to the "one-year rule," which has caused a large volume of correspondence. It is divided into two parts. It refers to the "freshman year," during which, under normal times, a student is not permitted to compete in N.C.A.A. events. The second part refers to the "transfer" year.

That reminds me to say that in this discussion today we are discussing the rules applicable to normal times, and we are not attempting to involve any special wartime regulations or any special regulations applicable to veterans. We are looking at the normal situation.

A typical question is, "What is a freshman year?"

Now, I am going to tell you what the Committee has said. We are going to bounce that decision or pronouncement up against this panel, and merely ask these gentlemen whether it is agreeable to their understanding in their own conferences or otherwise. We have said that the "freshman year," during which a student may not compete in N.C.A.A. events, begins on the day he first registers in a college, continues for a period of 12 months. Liberally interpreted to mean, until the opening date of the corresponding term in the following year, and it continues so long as he has not earned 24 semester hours of credit or 36 quarter hours. To put it in another way: The decision of the Committee has been that, so far as N.C.A.A. competition is concerned, he has passed the freshman year if a calendar year has elapsed since he first registered in college and if he has also acquired at least 24 semester hours of college credit.

Now, before I bounce this question up, let me tell you what the most frequent type of inquiry has been, and I should say that the number of inquiries would be in the dozens. I will take a typical example.

A freshman enters a summer quarter in June. He completes a full summer quarter. He continues his studies in the Fall quarter, and in the Winter quarter, which will bring him up to March some time. The question has been, "May that student be eligible for N.C.A.A. track events in the Spring quarter, or for swimming events in the Spring quarter?"

Academically, he has passed a year of college work. The decision of the Committee, whether right or wrong, has been that he is not yet eligible for N.C.A.A. competition. He will not be eligible for N.C.A.A. competition until the completion of the calendar year after his admission to college.

Have I made the point clear? You gentlemen on the panel, and beginning with Number one at the end, Bill McCarter, would you be willing to say whether that definition of a freshman year is agreeable to your views in your conference?

MR. McCARTER: Yes. We require 12 months.

PROFESSOR WILLETT: Mr. Peters?

MR. PETERS: Yes.

MR. LARSON: No. We have two full semesters. The summer session does not count as residence; and if a student takes three semesters to earn 24 hours, that is still a part of the freshman year. The calendar year does not apply with us.

PROFESSOR WILLETT: Let me ask you this, Mr. Larson. In your conference, if a student enters in September and finishes two full semesters, and has passed in all of his work — he has at least 24 hours — would you regard him as eligible in your conference for summer sports that you might have?

MR. LARSON: No.

PROFESSOR WILLETT: That is, you would notice that the summer session is attached to the year?

MR. LARSON: That is right.

PROFESSOR WILLETT: I think you are not far off from the interpretation that we have given.

MR. MOORE: The same as your interpretation.

MR. EILERS: We require the 12 months, a calendar year.

MR. WILSON: Calendar year and full work, I mean, for 24 hours.

PROFESSOR WILLETT: We place the 24 hours as the minimum, because we know of conferences where that was used to define a minimum year's work.

MR. SCHMIDT: Calendar year of twelve consecutive months, 24 semester hours, 36 quarter hours, and two semesters or three quarters of work.

PROFESSOR WILLETT: We will pass to the next question, and this has actually come up for decision by the Committee or for an opinion by the Committee. A student entered one of our member institutions on the eastern coast, attended for one semester, and passed his courses, but he transferred at the end of the first semester to a New England college. The New England college was unwilling to recognize the work done previously, and asked him to begin the freshman year all over again. Now, the question was, during that year as a new freshman in the New England college, while he was waiting out the year of his residence before he could be eligible for N.C.A.A. competition, was there any objection to his competing in freshman sports?

Now, it is a little bit foreign to your interest in the N.C.A.A., but the question was asked whether he could or could not or would or would not be allowed to compete in freshman sports while he was a transfer student. The decision was not one for us to make, but I would like to have the members of the panel, again from your left to your right, tell us what you think. Would you let him compete or not?

MR. McCARTER: No transfers are eligible for competition during the year of residence.

PROFESSOR WILLETT: Whether they are freshmen or not?

MR. McCARTER: Yes.

MR. PETERS: We have freshman competition only in football, and just two games, and he would be eligible if he were classified as a freshman and had not participated in athletics above the high school level.

PROFESSOR WILLETT: That is, he might, while waiting out the year of residence, or varsity competition, compete in freshman?

MR. PETERS: Yes, if he came in the middle of the year, he would be eligible next Fall, everything else being equal.

MR. LARSON: He would be eligible for freshman competition in the Border Conference, provided he had not previously competed beyond high school.

MR. MOORE: Transfers are ineligible for freshman competition in our conference.

MR. EILERS: We permit him to participate and limit the games to football.

MR. STEWART: Could participate in our Conference, unless he had former participation in that sport, provided he was still classified as a freshman.

MR. WILSON: We have no freshman competition.

MR. SCHMIDT: Ineligible for freshman competition entirely, and could not be eligible for varsity competition until he met the calendar year rule and the regular transfer rule.

PROFESSOR WILLETT: We will pass that. The next refers to the second half of the "one-year rule," and is the one that causes the Committee on eligibility the most work. What is "one-year in residence?" We say here: "A student is not eligible for competition in an N.C.A.A. event during his freshman year and in the interval between terms at the end of that year, or before he has completed one year in residence at the certifying institution after transfer from an institution offering more than two years of college work."

And the question that we have had repeatedly and we have been required to answer is: "What is one year in residence?" This was a live question when it came to the eligibility of basketball players for the N.C.A.A. play-offs or final tournament. Our answer has been that the year of residence is defined as a calendar year, during which the student completes at least 24 semester hours of college credit. You will notice a similarity to the definition of a freshman year. That has not satisfied many institutions, for many institutions wanted boys who began in the Spring quarter, finished a full summer quarter, and finished a fall quarter to be eligible for N.C.A.A. basketball in the winter quarter. There are other combinations of quarters similar to that. We have also had this case, where a student finished a summer session, earned, let us say, eight units of work, he had some six units of credit from military schools, put in a heavy semester of eighteen units in the Fall semester, and the institution wanted the student eligible for basketball or Spring sports under N.C.A.A. Now, we have given the decision of the calendar year, during which the student will complete in his institution not less than 24 semester hours or 36 quarter hours of college work.

MR. McCARTER: Twelve months we require.

MR. PETERS: That is right, the calendar year, and the academic year.

MR. LARSON: Substantially that. Two full semesters and 24 semester hours.

MR. MOORE: The calendar year from the time he enters school, plus 24 semester hours.

MR. EILERS: The same as Moore.

MR. STEWART: Calendar year, plus two successful semesters in the regular term. Not summertime.

MR. WILSON: Calendar year with two full semesters of work. No failures.

MR. SCHMIDT: Calendar year with two semesters or three quarters of work, plus 24 semester hours or 36 quarter hours. With one exception, relating to a possible split season where a student in his third quarter of residence or second semester of residence, he may be eligible for basketball at the beginning of the basketball season, even though it commences prior to the time that he has exhausted his cal-

endar year or exhausted his two semesters or three quarters of residence.

MR. LARSON: On this matter of semester of residence, have you made any ruling as to how much time will be permitted at the beginning of the semester for registration?

PROFESSOR WILLETT: I tried to indicate that we have understood that rather liberally, the calendar year. Let us say the semester begins on September the 15th and the boy is allowed to register on October the 1st. We have interpreted the calendar year as being satisfied or met.

MR. LARSON: We permit three weeks.

PROFESSOR WILLETT: At the beginning of the semester on September 15th of next year?

MR. LARSON: That is right.

PROFESSOR WILLETT: That is, there is a little leeway to account for late registration and offsetting of the beginning date of the calendar.

Now, the next three. We don't want to keep you long, and there are some that are more important than the matters we are testing. I just want to mention these and tell you what the rulings were, and then I will not stop to ask the panel its opinion. A student attends a senior college for one year or more, then transfers to another senior college, and then back to the original college. Call them Colleges A, B, and back to A. Must he wait out his year of residence at "A", when he goes back? This was an unpopular ruling on the part of our Committee. We ruled that when he returned to "A" from "B", he was a transfer from "B", and was to be held to the calendar year of residence before participating in N.C.A.A. competition. That was an unpopular ruling in certain sections of the country, where they felt that he had already established his residence at "A" originally; going over to "B", and coming back, didn't have any effect on that.

The next one: A student attends senior college "A", then transfers to junior college "B", and then to senior college "C." Must "C" regard him as a transfer from "A," the original college, or may "C" give him the privileges of junior college transfer? We have ruled that he is a transfer from the original four-year college and must be held for the year of residence, and I think that a reading of the rule will make it clear that that would be the only decision that could be made.

Are Canadian college institutes to be regarded as junior colleges? They are one-year collegiate institutions, and the ruling of the Committee has been, yes, treat such students as if they came from junior colleges.

This came up in ice hockey, and, in fact, both of these came up in ice hockey. A Canadian student enters an N.C.A.A. institution and is allowed 30 semester hours of credit on the basis of senior matriculation examinations in Canada. Academically, he was a sophomore in the N.C.A.A. institution. What is his status? We ruled that he was the same as a transfer from a junior college and should have the privileges given to junior college transfers.

We pass immediately to the three-year rule: "A student shall not be eligible for competition in an N.C.A.A. event, if he has had three seasons of varsity competition in the sport involved."

The first question: Is the transfer year, which a student waits out, also charged as a season of varsity competition?

Now, I am very sure, before I bounce this up against the panel, that our conferences will differ. I am quite sure that some conferences

will not charge the transfer with the season of participation when he waits out his year of residence. I am sure that other conferences will make that chargeable as a season of competition, which means that in N.C.A.A. events we may have from different conferences some competitors who are in the actual third year of varsity competition and other competitors who are actually in the second year of varsity competition but had been charged with three.

Is the question clear to you gentlemen? A man has waited out his transfer year in residence; do you penalize him or charge him a year of varsity competition?

MR. McCARTER: No.

MR. PETERS: No.

MR. LARSON: Yes, in the sports where he has competed. Otherwise not.

PROFESSOR WILLETT: That is a little variation. In the sports in which he has competed he is charged?

MR. LARSON: Yes.

MR. MOORE: He would be charged with that year in residence.

PROFESSOR WILLETT: In all sports?

MR. MOORE: In all sports.

MR. EILERS: Same thing.

MR. STEWART: It depends on whether he has participated before transferring with us or not. Our transfer rule is completely based on participation, the form of participation.

MR. WILSON: No.

MR. SCHMIDT: Yes. In all sports charged with the year of competition.

PROFESSOR WILLETT: I did not tell what the Eligibility Committee said. We said that is a matter for his institution or his conference to determine — how many seasons of varsity competition has he had. But there is a variety of opinions.

MR. STEWART: I think it will take but a minute to go over the transfer rule here.

PROFESSOR WILLETT: I will be very happy to, if you gentlemen want to spend the time on that. Let Mr. Stewart speak first, then.

MR. STEWART: No. I think we ought to go down the line. I think it is a matter for the Commissioners to talk about. There are just about as many different transfer rules as there are conferences.

PROFESSOR: Is that your desire, to hear these gentlemen explain their own transfer rules? All right, Mr. McCarter, can you do it, briefly?

MR. McCARTER: A transfer is created when he enters a college with any previous college matriculation, and we apply the one-year rule, 12 months' period.

PROFESSOR WILLETT: You do not charge competition?

MR. McCARTER: We do not charge competition.

PROFESSOR WILLETT: Except that originally or previously had, I suppose?

MR. McCARTER: Yes, any competition he has had counts.

MR. PETERS: We have just one unusual situation there. If he has had freshman competition in another conference, it counts as one year of varsity competition in our conference. The only freshman competition he gets free is two football games within his own conference.

PROFESSOR WILLETT: We are talking about varsity competition and the transfer from a four-year school.

MR. PETERS: He has just to stay there his regular one-year residence, and nothing is charged against him other than what he has already had.

MR. LARSON: The junior college transfer is treated just as if he started in our own schools. A senior college transfer is charged with a year of competition if he has had freshman or varsity competition in the previous four-year school.

PROFESSOR WILLETT: And in the sport involved?

MR. LARSON: Yes.

PROFESSOR WILLETT: If he has had freshman baseball, then he is charged one year of varsity baseball competition, by reason of the transfer?

MR. LARSON: That is right.

MR. MOORE: In the Southeastern Conference competition is based on four or five years — one year freshman and three years' varsity — and at the last meeting of our conference we changed our transfer rule. Next year, will be the first year that we have made use of the transfer. So, any transfer must be in residence one year, and that may take up one of those years, four out of five that I mentioned a while ago.

MR. EILERS: We do not permit transfers to compete.

MR. STEWART: Transfers, with competition beyond the freshman level, are not allowed to compete in that sport in our conference. It is possible for transfers with competition at the freshman level to be voted eligible in our conference, and, if so, they are allowed only two years of varsity competition. Transfers with no form of participation can become eligible after a year of residence and are allowed full three years of participation. All transfers must serve a year of residence.

MR. WILSON: Transfers are treated as freshman. There is one particular rule, if a transfer student has conditions or flunks on his records, it is two years before he can obtain eligibility.

MR. SCHMIDT: The transfer must be in residence for 12 consecutive months. He must be in residence for two full semesters or three full quarters, earning during that 24 semester hours or 36 quarter hours. He is charged with one season of participation in each sport during the period of the year he is awaiting the expiration of the calendar year.

PROFESSOR WILLETT: If he came at the mid part of the freshman year, then I understand the second half would be freshman Spring sports, and the following Fall would be varsity?

MR. SCHMIDT: If he comes in the middle of his second year, you say, or freshman?

PROFESSOR WILLETT: If he comes in the middle of his freshman year from a four-year institution.

MR. SCHMIDT: He can serve his transfer penalty for the remaining freshman sports of his freshman calendar year, and then he would take the balance of them and be charged with varsity competition.

PROFESSOR WILLETT: I am glad that is one question the Committee did not attempt to decide.

MR. PETERS: We have one thing on the transfer rule, which I think might be of some interest. Transfers within the conference must take a letter from the school from which they go to the other school, saying that transfer is approved by that school. That is within the conference.

MR. SCHMIDT: I think I might say, Professor Willett, we have one situation where a man may be penalized with two years of varsity competition on a transfer. That is if his transfers are between three member institutions, say, from Institution "A" to "B" to "C", when he arrives at "C" he may be charged with two years of participation for the transfer. He is charged with a year of participation for each transfer between the member institutions in the conference.

PROFESSOR WILLETT: Question No. 9 on my list: What is a season of varsity competition? Our Committee has a rule that if a student represents his institution in a varsity athletic contest for any length of time whatsoever, he has had a season of competition in that particular sport. Now, that was not accepted universally, for we found these variations or this variation, in particular. In certain parts of the country the competition must be between colleges before it is regarded as varsity competition. The gymnastic team, for example, in one of the eastern colleges competed against an A.A.U. gymnastic team and was not regarded as having had varsity competition.

Now, what is a season of varsity competition in your conference, McCarter?

MR. McCARTER: That is, insofar as charging eligibility every time?

PROFESSOR WILLETT: Yes.

MR. McCARTER: Our rule covers participation, however brief, in any varsity intercollegiate athletic competition. But our interpretation of that would be, any competition by his college's team, regardless of whether it is A.A.U. or not.

PROFESSOR WILLETT: Whether the opponent is a college or not?

MR. McCARTER: It would not matter.

MR. PETERS: Any participation, with no exceptions.

PROFESSOR WILLETT: In other words, our decision so far was agreeable to you gentlemen?

MR. McCARTER: Yes.

MR. PETERS: Yes.

MR. LARSON: Any competition with a team from another collegiate institution.

PROFESSOR WILLETT: If it were against an athletic club, you would not count it?

MR. LARSON: It is not counted.

MR. MOORE: Any participation representing his college.

MR. EILERS: We have the same thing as Mr. Moore.

MR. STEWART: Same thing.

MR. WILSON: Same.

MR. SCHMIDT: Same.

PROFESSOR WILLETT: This next one, I think, might provoke some discussion, and it is introduced not because the question was referred to us, the Eligibility Committee, but it came up in other connections. I think you know what we mean by "junior varsity competition" and "special weight team competition," a lightweight basketball team or football team, something below the level of the varsity team. The question that I would like to ask these gentlemen is this: Is competition on a junior varsity team or on a special weight team counted as varsity competition in your conference, assuming that the student was not a freshman? How do you meet the situation, McCarter?

MR. McCARTER: We count it.

MR. PETERS: We do not have it, but "B" competition would count.

MR. LARSON: We do not have it in our conference.

MR. MOORE: "B" competition would count with us.

MR. EILERS: "B" competition would be the category under junior varsity here, and we would count it.

MR. STEWART: Would not count it.

MR. WILSON: Would count it.

MR. SCHMIDT: Would count all competition.

PROFESSOR WILLETT: Let us go to the next rule, the "Undergraduate Rule." The rule reads: "A student who has received a baccalaureate degree or an equivalent degree shall not be eligible for any N.C.A.A. athletic event held after the end of the athletic season in which he received his degree."

Does the Undergraduate Rule bar from N.C.A.A. competition a student who has received the current A.B. or Ph. B. degree from the college or the University of Chicago, or from some other college similarly organized? You know that those degrees are given to students under certain circumstances, who begin at what we would call the third year high school level and receive the degrees at what we normally call the end of the 14th year of school work.

Our Committee has ruled that those particular degrees are to be regarded as the Associate of Arts degree as received from junior colleges, and that if the student goes on to the third and fourth year of college work he would not be barred from competition, by reason of those particular A.B. and Ph. B. degrees. I do not think I will ask these gentlemen their opinion, because I think it should obviously be regarded as a conclusion of the junior college program.

If a college, and this is a real case, permits a student to proceed to a Master's degree without first securing a Bachelor's degree, may such

student be eligible for N.C.A.A. competition in his fifth year of college work, assuming, of course, that he is otherwise eligible?

Now, there are a number of institutions which will permit a student to proceed to the Master's degree at the end of the fifth year of college work without picking up the Bachelor's degree en route. Our Committee has decided that if the student, at the end of his fourth year of college work, had satisfied the requirements for a Bachelor's degree in his institution he was no longer eligible, whether he took the degree or not. However, if he did not satisfy the requirements for a Bachelor's degree at the end of the fourth year, there was no reason why we could bar him from competition in the fifth year. Now, I do not know whether that point is clear to you. Mr. McCarter, have you an opinion from your conference?

MR. McCARTER: Our rule is the same as yours. The definition is that no student who completed the requirements for a degree is eligible, whether or not that degree has actually been awarded.

MR. PETERS: Actually, the same.

MR. LARSON: The same.

MR. MOORE: He might compete in the Southeastern Conference, if he had a year of competition left in his four out of five years.

MR. EILERS: We confine it within the four years.

MR. STEWART: The degree or equivalent makes him ineligible.

MR. WILSON: We concur with you.

MR. SCHMIDT: The same.

PROFESSOR WILLETT: This next is a little bit more difficult. It has come up a number of times to our Committee. If a student enters a professional division of his university, after two or three years of pre-professional work, may he be eligible for N.C.A.A. competition in his fifth, sixth or seventh year of college work, assuming that he is otherwise eligible? For example, a student might proceed from the two years of pre-dental college work into a school of dentistry in his own institution for a four-year program. Our answer has been similar to the answer to the question before, that he would remain eligible, other things being equal, provided he did not at any point satisfy the Bachelor's degree requirements of his institution. I won't stop to send that down the line. It is very similar to the other.

And now, this last one is under this heading: "How can one tell whether a student who receives a degree on a certain date is eligible in an athletic season that has already begun?" We have had the case come up concerning eligibility for the national swimming meet. A student, who, at the turn of the quarter, or the semester — I have forgotten which — qualified for his degree, and the question was, since there was no fixed date for beginning a swimming season, how could the school tell whether he was entitled to compete for the balance of the season? We were in some doubt about it, but we did say that if there had been competition in swimming at the institution prior to the date of his degree, he surely was in the season of competition. There might be some doubt on that. Do you gentlemen here wish to give any opinion?

MR. McCARTER: We have a rule, recently passed, designed especially to take care of championship competition in the winter season — such as basketball, swimming, and so on — that if a man completes the requirements for his degree in June, he is eligible for

championship competition throughout the balance of that season, such as track and golf. If he completes the requirements, either in September or in February, he is ineligible for any competition as of the beginning of the next semester. In other words, no matter what the N.C.A.A. rule might be for basketball, I am sure our conference rule would make the man ineligible if he completed his requirements in February.

PROFESSOR WILLET: You are a bit more severe than our N.C.A.A.

MR. PETERS: I think that he is barred from basketball; but in regard to the Spring sports, if carried through after time of graduation, he, of course, remains eligible for those, as your N.C.A.A. has decided.

PROFESSOR WILLETT: He would have to register for the next semester or quarter, of course?

MR. PETERS: That is right.

MR. LARSON: Does this mean, Mr. Willett, that a basketball player, who finishes the requirements for the degree in January, can go ahead and play N.C.A.A. basketball in February and March?

PROFESSOR WILLETT: We have said that he could if your season of competition began before he received his degree.

MR. LARSON: Ours begins the first of September and carries through February or early March.

PROFESSOR WILLETT: It is quite obvious the Committee tried to equalize matters. If a man takes his degree in June, we have no question about his eligibility for summer golf or track, or whatever summer N.C.A.A. events we have; so that if he finishes the degree on the first day of February and he has already started a season of basketball, the N.C.A.A. says that he may continue if he is properly registered for the balance of the season.

MR. MOORE: If he had time left with us, he would be eligible.

MR. EILERS: It would be the same. I don't know of any institution in our conference that grants degrees in the mid-year, so we would not be affected. However, we do permit them to participate in the N.C.A.A. championships, like track, at the end of the year.

MR. STEWART: Our rules prohibit him playing, but we have under consideration a special concession of this type.

MR. WILSON: Our rules are similar to Bill McCarter's.

MR. SCHMIDT: He could only compete after he received his degree or earned the requirements for his degree during a succeeding vacation period, not only the beginning of the following term.

PROFESSOR WILLETT: The rule in the Pacific Coast Conference is a bit more severe in more cases than the N.C.A.A. rule, is it not?

MR. SCHMIDT: Yes.

PROFESSOR WILLETT: The "Amateur Rule" is Rule No. 5: "A certified student must be an amateur in the sense in which that term is commonly used in American colleges. In particular, he must not have participated in athletics for money competition."

Now, so far, we thought we knew, when we started out on this, how that term was commonly used, but we have been disillusioned. We

find that we were not in agreement as to what a college amateur is. So, we want to ask a whole series of questions. Does a college athlete cease to be an amateur, and thus become ineligible for N.C.A.A. events under the following circumstances: Now, this is going to be a tricky question.

If he receives money for playing summer baseball?

MR. McCARTER: Yes, he is ineligible.

MR. PETERS: No.

MR. LARSON: No, under certain conditions.

MR. MOORE: No.

PROFESSOR WILLETT: He does not lose his amateur standing?

MR. MOORE: That is correct.

MR. STEWART: Yes.

MR. WILSON: Yes.

MR. SCHMIDT: He is ineligible.

PROFESSOR WILLETT: He loses his amateur standing?

MR. SCHMIDT: That is correct.

PROFESSOR WILLETT: Let's keep that in mind. You have seen the division of opinion on that.

Now, next: Does he lose his amateur standing in your conference if he plays on any team with professionals? That means there are professionals on the team with which he is competing.

MR. McCARTER: No.

PROFESSOR WILLETT: He does not lose his amateur standing?

MR. McCARTER: That is right.

MR. PETERS: He does not, if the professionals are not receiving pay for their playing at the time, as in summer softball leagues.

MR. LARSON: Yes.

MR. MOORE: No.

MR. EILERS: Yes.

MR. STEWART: No.

MR. WILSON: No.

MR. SCHMIDT: No, except that if it is a professional team that he is playing with —

MR. WILSON: That is what I meant.

MR. SCHMIDT: — he becomes ineligible, though he is not paid.

MR. EILERS: I would like to qualify that, too.

MR. STEWART: We all would.

PROFESSOR WILLETT: Let's go back, and perhaps the "Yes" or "No" response is a bit ambiguous because you do not bear in mind the question. Will you state the fact in your conference again Mr. McCarter?

MR. McCARTER: The fact that a professional is on the team with which he is playing, if his own conditions are correct, in my opinion would not make him ineligible. My opinion is that we do not follow the A.A.U. rule. There is not any contamination.

PROFESSOR WILLETT: Mr. Peters, will you clarify your statement?

MR. PETERS: I would say that if he played on a team on which professionals were participating and no one was paid it would be all right. But if anybody received pay, he would not be allowed to do so. If the professionals were allowed to receive pay, in short, he would not be allowed to play with the team.

MR. McCARTER: He could not play on a professional team, but the fact that a non-amateur was on the team that he was competing on would not affect his status.

PROFESSOR WILLETT: It is the latter in which we were interested. If there were present on the team some non-amateurs, he would not necessarily lose his amateur standing?

MR. McCARTER: That is right.

PROFESSOR WILLETT: Mr. Peters, that is what you were saying?

MR. PETERS: That is right.

MR. LARSON: He would lose his amateur standing.

MR. MOORE: He cannot sign a professional contract, and play on a team, but he might play on a team where there are two or three professionals playing, and not lose his eligibility.

MR. EILERS: He would lose it in our conference.

MR. STEWART: He would not in our conference necessarily.

MR. WILSON: He would not lose it, other things being satisfactory.

MR. SCHMIDT: He would not lose his eligibility, but he would if he were playing on a professional team.

PROFESSOR WILLETT: If he does lose his amateur standing, is it only in the sport in which he competed, or is it in all sports?

MR. McCARTER: All sports.

MR. PETERS: All sports.

MR. LARSON: All sports.

MR. MOORE: All sports.

MR. EILERS: All.

MR. STEWART: All.

MR. WILSON: All.

MR. SCHMIDT: All sports.

PROFESSOR WILLETT: If he plays against professionals — this is continually coming up to our Committee — what is the effect on a college athlete who plays against professionals?

MR. McCARTER: He is still an amateur.

PROFESSOR WILLETT: Does he lose his amateur standing?

MR. McCARTER: No.

PROFESSOR WILLETT: By playing against them?

MR. McCARTER: No.

MR. PETERS: I can't answer that, because we just don't have that situation. We have never had it.

PROFESSOR WILLETT: Your baseball teams never plays a practice game against a professional team?

MR. PETERS: If they were permitted, they would not lose it, but they just haven't done it.

MR. LARSON: It is okay.

MR. MOORE: Our baseball team may play against professional baseball teams.

MR. EILERS: We haven't had that occasion arise.

MR. STEWART: Has no effect on our program.

MR. WILSON: No.

MR. SCHMIDT: No effect, except in boxing.

PROFESSOR WILLETT: Yes. I think we should say that we have a special set of rules for boxing, which we are not including in this discussion.

Now, this is one of considerable importance, and I hope you will be patient, as we will soon be through. Does he cease to be an amateur if he tries out with a professional club and receives expenses only. Now, let's have that clear. Would he lose his amateur standing?

MR. PETERS: Yes; and, of course, if he tried out, he would be receiving expenses.

PROFESSOR WILLETT: Well, we have had cases where they claimed they did not.

MR. LARSON: No.

PROFESSOR WILLETT: He would not lose his amateur standing.

MR. MOORE: Not necessarily.

MR. EILERS: Yes.

MR. STEWART: Yes.

MR. WILSON: Yes.

MR. SCHMIDT: Yes.

PROFESSOR WILLETT: Now, the other variation was: If he tries out and does not receive expenses, or any other compensation.

MR. McCARTER: No.

PROFESSOR WILLETT: He would not lose his amateur standing.

MR. PETERS: I am not sure. We haven't had that.

MR. LARSON: No.

MR. MOORE: No.

MR. EILERS: If he tries out, it seems to me he has already signed some sort of a contract with the outfit.

PROFESSOR WILLETT: That is not true. They can try out, without signing a contract. My own son has been invited to go through batting practice with the Los Angeles Angels. He did not go, but I know it can be done. They do try them out.

MR. EILERS: We haven't had any occasion to go into that.

MR. STEWART: No contract signed or expenses involved, it does not affect his eligibility.

MR. WILSON: No, if he receives nothing for it.

PROFESSOR WILLETT: Will not affect the amateur standing?

MR. WILSON: No.

MR. SCHMIDT: He would be ineligible in our conference, under a recent amendment to our rule.

PROFESSOR WILLETT: The next one: If he signs a contract to engage in a professional sport.

MR. McCARTER: Yes.

PROFESSOR WILLETT: Just the mere signing of a contract to engage, whether there is an exchange of money or not?

MR. McCARTER: Yes.

MR. PETERS: Yes.

PROFESSOR WILLETT: He would lose his amateur standing?

MR. PETERS: Yes.

MR. LARSON: No. If he signs a contract as a high school student, he might not lose his amateur standing. If he signs as a college student, yes.

PROFESSOR WILLETT: Suppose he is in between?

MR. LARSON: I would say no, in that particular case.

MR. MOORE: He would lose his amateur standing.

MR. EILERS: He would lose it.

MR. STEWART: He would lose it.

MR. WILSON: He would lose his eligibility.

MR. SCHMIDT: He would lose his eligibility.

PROFESSOR WILLETT: Thank you. If he receives money for giving golf lessons or tennis lessons.

MR. McCARTER: That is a little complicated. Our usual interpretation is, a boy may be a pool attendant or a court attendant, during vacation, and receive money for it, if he previously gets the consent of his own athletic authorities. If he receives pay for that job, and in the course of his duties, he may give instructions without losing eligibility. If, on the other hand, he specifically gives lessons, and his pay is by the lesson, he becomes ineligible.

PROFESSOR WILLETT: I think that is clear.

MR. PETERS: I imagine it would be about that way.

MR. LARSON: Our own regulations are not too clear on that, Dr. Willett. In general, if you teach competitive athletics to students above the eighth grade, you become ineligible.

MR. MOORE: We have had no conditions like that come up, so I could not answer it thoroughly.

MR. EILERS: Ours would be similar to the eastern rule.

PROFESSOR WILLETT: Depends on what he gets his money for?

MR. EILERS: That is right.

PROFESSOR WILLETT: Whether it is for being an attendant or—

MR. EILERS: Lifeguard, or what it is.

MR. STEWART: Our rules prohibit teaching athletics for money, but we also have a similar situation as Mr. McCarter.

MR. WILSON: Ours would be similar to the eastern.

MR. SCHMIDT: In golf and tennis, he would be ineligible. He could be a lifeguard or a caddy in golf. That is the only exception.

MR. WILSON: In fact, could he be a caddymaster?

MR. SCHMIDT: We haven't had the question come up, Tug.

MR. WILSON: That is a question that comes up with the U.S.G.A. They rule a boy out if he is a caddymaster. However, I think we let them go, provided they do not give individual lessons.

PROFESSOR WILLETT: The next: If he receives money for officiating. It is called to our attention a number of college students in athletics are, to some extent, receiving compensation for officiating various types of athletic contests.

MR. McCARTER: In general, we rule against it, but make exceptions for intra-mural officiating, which is probably on an hourly basis, rather than a game basis.

PROFESSOR WILLETT: That is usually where the question comes up, the officiating of intra-mural contests.

MR. PETERS: Ours would be very similar to that — in all respects.

MR. LARSON: I think we would go along with that; the man that officiates is ineligible, but where a person is an assistant and he officiates as part of his work, he is not paid specifically for that, he would not be ruled out.

PROFESSOR WILLETT: Physical education assistant?

MR. LARSON: That is right.

MR. MOORE: For outside officiating, he would be made ineligible. For intra-mural he would not be.

MR. EILERS: Ours is limited only to the intra-mural.

MR. STEWART: Our rule prohibits receiving money for officiating, except for intra-mural on an hourly basis.

MR. WILSON: Ours would permit intra-mural on an hourly basis.

MR. SCHMIDT: Ineligible, except for intra-mural.

PROFESSOR WILLETT: The last, under this heading: If he receives money for the use of his name and/or picture in commercial advertising, where reference is made to his athletic ability or athletic connections. Do you face that situation?

MR. McCARTER: Yes.

MR. LARSON: Yes.

PROFESSOR WILLETT: He would be ineligible; he would lose his amateur standing?

MR. McCARTER: Yes.

MR. PETERS: Yes.

MR. LARSON: We are somewhat indefinite on that.

MR. MOORE: He would lose his amateur standing.

MR. EILERS: He is out.

MR. STEWART: Yes.

MR. WILSON: Yes.

MR. SCHMIDT: He loses his eligibility.

MR. WILSON: May I ask another question?

PROFESSOR WILLETT: Certainly.

MR. WILSON: I would like to hear your views on the question of an athlete appearing on a sponsored radio program. In our conference he cannot do it without loss of eligibility.

MR. McCARTER: I think we would permit that, without loss of eligibility.

MR. PETERS: He does not receive pay for it, Tug?

MR. WILSON: That isn't the question. Just if he appears on a sponsored program.

PROFESSOR WILLETT: An advertising program.

MR. PETERS: We never had it. I would say no, unless I knew more about it.

MR. LARSON: We have had one case, and the man was not ineligible in that case. It is not a problem.

MR. MOORE: If he received pay, he would be ineligible.

MR. EILERS: If he received pay, he would be ineligible.

PROFESSOR WILLETT: Otherwise not?

MR. EILERS: That is right.

MR. STEWART: The same.

MR. WILSON: He would be ineligible, in either case, whether he received pay or not.

MR. SCHMIDT: He would not be ineligible if he received no pay.

PROFESSOR WILLETT: The next question has come to us rather frequently: By what means, if any, can a college athlete be restored to amateur standing?

Our Committee has said that the N.C.A.A. does not, in its rules, recognize any means by which a college athlete can be restored to any amateur standing. Do you, in your conference, have any machinery by which a student who has violated the amateur rule can be restored to amateur standing for competition in your conference?

MR. McCARTER: We would have no machinery, except for some sort of a saving clause that permits the Committee on Eligibility of the conference to make exceptions to any of the rules, and there have been one or two cases in which that has worked. As an example, we have forgiven a boy who was clearly a non-amateur, perhaps, for engaging in a boxing bout for pay as a sub-freshman.

MR. PETERS: Could restore it, but the cases that have come up recently have been refused.

MR. LARSON: Our faculty representatives could. I don't recall any cases where they have.

MR. MOORE: He could not be restored to amateur standing in our conference.

MR. EILERS: He could not be restored in our conference.

MR. MOORE: That is right.

MR. STEWART: I am quoting: "Upon petition for cause shown in the conference made by majority vote at a regular meeting only re-instated one player," and I think only once in the last ten of fifteen years it has ever been done.

MR. WILSON: He could not be restored.

MR. SCHMIDT: He could be restored by a vote of the majority of the faculty athletic representatives of the conference, but while petitions have been, from time to time, presented, I have no recollection of any being granted.

PROFESSOR WILLETT: There are only three questions left, gentlemen. These are miscellaneous. The question has come to us: Does the N.C.A.A. provide any means by which the penalty of ineligibility can be waived in hardship cases? Our Committee has been quite often requested to overlook violations of our basic rules because of peculiar circumstances in certain cases. Our Committee has consistently, through the years, said that it is our duty to apply the rules and to interpret them and the Eligibility Committee has no power to waive any requirement, even in a hardship case.

The next: Will the N.C.A.A. honor the waiving of penalties by conferences or the A.A.U.? Now, some of these gentlemen, just a moment ago, said there was machinery whereby a student who had lost his amateur standing might conceivably be restored to amateur standing, and I haven't any doubt but that students who have violated other rules might occasionally have their ineligibility removed by action of the conference. The question is: Will the N.C.A.A. honor the waiving of penalties by conferences or the A.A.U.? I am sorry to say that the Committee would not honor those if they were apprised of the situation.

And the last question — and I thank you for your patience — this is one that has come up recently: Ought members of the N.C.A.A. be required to comply with the basic N.C.A.A. eligibility rules in all of

their inter-collegiate athletic competition and not merely in N.C.A.A. sponsored events? As it now stands, these rules apply only to events that are sponsored and held by N.C.A.A. They do not dictate what member institutions shall do in their other competition.

Would the members of the panel care to give us just a snap opinion as to whether you think our N.C.A.A. membership should comply with these basic rules in all of their inter-collegiate competition?

MR. McCARTER: Yes.

MR. PETERS: Yes.

MR. LARSON: I am not certain.

MR. MOORE: I think they should.

MR. STEWART: Yes.

MR. WILSON: Yes, and I would like to say just one word.

PROFESSOR WILLETT: Yes, Tug.

MR. WILSON: As Secretary, I get literally hundreds of letters from men, saying that we do not belong to a conference and we hope that we could follow the N.C.A.A. pattern. They suggest that all member institutions do likewise.

MR. SCHMIDT: Yes. There should be a minimum.

PROFESSOR WILLETT: I am very sure, gentlemen, that the responses from the panel today will be of great value to the Eligibility Committee. Having heard them, will you please pity the Eligibility Committee when it has to decide, on very short notice, sometimes, questions referred to it involving these basic rules. I am not going to take time — if you think the hour is late enough — I am not going to take the time to ask for questions from the floor. A gentleman wishes to speak from the floor.

A MEMBER: You spoke about a boy on a radio program. What would be the status of an injured player who has been asked to be a spotter for a broadcaster?

MR. WILSON: Since I brought that up, I might speak to the question. A few years ago we found, in our conference, that an athlete could get a very lucrative gift, here and there, by appearing on sponsored programs. A lot of them said, "We don't get a thing," but it was so difficult to prove whether they did or did not we decided to rule out all of it. It's tough because I have seen kids at a track meet have to back away from an interview because he doesn't know whether it was a sponsored program or not. I think it has some silly aspects, but it was put to curb a bad practice.

PROFESSOR WILLETT: I understood the gentleman to say the employment of athletes as spotters.

MR. WILSON: To be employed?

PROFESSOR WILLETT: Yes, up in the press stand.

A MEMBER: They just ask for a boy as a spotter.

PROFESSOR WILLETT: And will pay him for that service?

MEMBER: They ask for ten or twelve boys, and they seem to desire certain boys are on your varsity squad.

PROFESSOR WILLETT: And the spotter is paid for his services?

MEMBER: Yes.

PROFESSOR WILLETT: If it were a question referred to the Eligibility Committee of the N.C.A.A., I am quite positive the Committee would not declare him ineligible because he had earned money in that way. But, shall we ask these gentlemen down the line what they think?

MR. McCARTER: I think not, although I never knew they were paid.

MR. PETERS: I knew they gave them something, but in our conference I don't think they would do anything about it.

MR. LARSON: Do nothing about it.

MR. MOORE: If he were paid, he would be ineligible.

MR. EILERS: We have never had that occasion arise. Of course, this is the first knowledge I have that they did get pay.

MR. STEWART: If they accept the pay for that service, it would not make them ineligible.

MR. WILSON: I think it would make them ineligible. The service is provided by all of our schools free.

MR. SCHMIDT: I would be in doubt about it, under our rule, because I have never examined with reference to that question. The question would be whether or not it is connected with his athletic activities. If it were, he would be ineligible. If not, he would not be.

MR. LARSON: I want to make one point, Mr. Willett, with reference to the question raised about our eligibility rules. We still have a lot of small four-year colleges, and if we accepted all of these rules, it would leave out those freshmen who still might be good competitors under their condition.

PROFESSOR WILLETT: For example, the freshman rule might be a real detriment to the athletic program of some small college?

MR. LARSON: That is right.

MR. McCARTER: We have a provision in our conference for waiving that rule for certain members.

PROFESSOR WILLETT: Now, gentlemen, we started out with this round-table, hoping to accomplish, at least in part, four objectives. The first was to understand better the existing N.C.A.A. eligibility rules. I hope that some of you do understand them a bit better. The second was to test the interpretations and rulings of the Eligibility Committee by the rules, practices and principles prevailing in different parts of the country, and I feel that the rulings that we have made have been fairly well tested by the evidence given here today. Third, to lay a foundation for a recodification and clarification of existing N.C.A.A. rules. Some of us have felt for a long time that we should go over these rules again and recodify and clarify them. And, fourth, to have conferences and institutions square their eligibility rules with those of the N.C.A.A., and I trust that some progress has been made in that direction.

I want to thank you for your attention and particularly to thank this rather unique panel for its assistance today.

The meeting adjourned at 5:00 o'clock p.m.

SPECIAL REPORTS

TELEVISION REPORT

A MEASUREMENT OF THE IMPACT OF TELEVISION ON FOOTBALL GAME ATTENDANCE

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FOREWORD

This study was set up on a minimum basis with a twofold purpose:

1. To provide a clue to the situation in 1948.
2. To provide a frame of reference against which the situation in 1949 might be measured.

It is recognized that television set ownership is very much in a state of transition. As of the autumn of 1948 such ownership is very limited and spotty, but rising rapidly. For most owners today the use of sets is still a novel experience. Because of this unsettled condition any attempt at measurement of effect on football game attendance is fraught with many major variables. It has been necessary due to these variables and due to the limited funds now available, to set up certain restricted areas of inquiry and to adopt certain arbitrary definitions.

We have operated only in four selected cities and immediate suburbs — New Haven, New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. In summarizing the findings, it must be recognized that in general they relate only to a straight addition of approximately even numbers in each city. Generally no attempt has been made to weight all the results into proportions because, even if that were done, the totals would still not be representative of anything more than four selected cities of different sizes and different characteristics. They would not necessarily represent any specific area such as the northeast because they would not include small towns. It is recognized that by giving equal weights to the four cities the situation in New Haven is overemphasized, but the actual distribution of residential television set owners in each city is available only in general estimate form, and probably very much outdated. Therefore, any weights for the differences in the numbers of set owners by cities would at best be based on guesses. However, in order to illustrate what difference would be made by applying weights based upon available estimates a separate weighted table is provided.

No projection is to be made from the data in this report to estimates of total attendance, set owners, game viewers by television, game auditors by radio or any other totals for any sectional or national figures. Purely for experimental purposes the figures on numbers of persons reporting game attendance were actually projected, and with proper projection appear not to be far out of line. It should be recognized that the sample chosen, besides being confined to only four cities and giving equal weights to each, is principally distributed among men, and among people able to afford television sets or having friends able to afford them. An analysis of college attendance indicates that the sample has a very high percentage of families having someone with a college education. Therefore the interest in football would

be very high. When we eliminate the youngest and oldest people in the population, and negroes, and make statistical allowances for the other factors mentioned above, we appear to reach figures on game attendance percentages with which the figures in this study make reasonable comparison in our judgment.

The study was planned entirely along relative rather than absolute lines. For example, instead of attempting to estimate how many persons saw football games by television (an absolute measurement), our purpose was to analyze the relationship between viewing and attendance by a selected group of television owners, guests and persons exposed to television in public places.

An arbitrary limitation was also placed upon individual games in order to make a fairer comparison between attendance and viewing, and to allow for varying reception conditions. It was assumed that games telecast over fifty miles away might not be satisfactorily received and that games played over two hours away (normally about 90 miles or more) would have materially reduced attendance drawing power.

NUMBERS OF INTERVIEWS IN EACH CATEGORY

Numbers in Each City

	Television Set Owners	Guests	No. Exposed in Public Places
New Haven	100	100	50
New York	100	100	50
Philadelphia	100	100	50
Baltimore	100	100	50
4-City Total	400	400	200

Numbers by Sex, Age, Living Standard Level and Colleges Attended

Sex

Males	891
Females	109

(The major part of the actual interviews was confined to men on the assumption that men have the more active interest in football, and take the initiative in attendance, listening and viewing. Separate questions determined the number of women attending, listening by radio, or watching television.)

Age

21-30	372
31-45	415
46 and Over	213

College Attendance

Some Member of Family Attended College in Area.....	399
Some Member Attended College but Outside Area.....	171
No Member of Family Attended College	430

THE PROCEDURE USED

Each interview provided a profile of one individual's attendance at a list of games, listening to broadcasts, and watching telecasts of these games during the 1948 and 1947 seasons. A printed card list of games telecast within fifty miles and played within ninety miles of the specific city was used to aid the respondent's memory. The respondent was

asked at the end of the 1948 season to state which of these games he had attended, which heard by radio, which he saw telecast on his own set or as a guest, or in a public place, and which he had not attended, seen or heard.

Next, he was asked these questions:

1. For the games attended in 1948, how many tickets were bought and how many used by men, women and children.
2. For each game heard by radio or seen telecast:
 - a. Whether would have attended if not heard or seen telecast.
 - b. Whether actually considered attending.
 - c. Why decided not to go.
3. In past years, about how many college football games normally attended per person.
4. Whether interest in college football increasing or decreasing.
5. Of last three games heard, average number of men, women and children listening. Similar information for games seen telecast.
6. Whether enjoy watching football telecasts, and if so, whether enjoy them as much as attendance.

These questions were supplemented with others of a classification nature: (a) what convenient opportunities existed this year and last year for watching telecasts (b) what colleges members of the family attended.

THE METHOD OF ANALYSIS

In order to arrive at the likely influence of television upon game attendance, we have operated principally in terms of what may be called game potentialities. It is assumed that every person interviewed could have attended every game on the list inquired about, and could also have seen it telecast. As noted elsewhere games played over two hours away and games telecast over 50 miles away from the city were excluded. In actual fact, of course, a certain number of persons could not have attended, and some could not have seen a telecast, due to being out of town, working, ill, or for other reasons. Furthermore, the list included more than one game on a single day, while only one game could have been attended. So that 100% exposure to all games by one or another means is not to be expected, and the number neither attending games, hearing them by radio nor watching telecasts does not reflect pure lack of interest.

Game potentialities in simple terms are the number of listed games times the number of persons interviewed. For example, if one hundred persons were asked about ten games each, the gross potentiality is 1,000. That potentiality would never be achieved, but the factors preventing its achievement (illness, absence, multiple games per day, etc.) would tend to have a constant influence, so that in broad terms they probably would not seriously affect a study along relative lines.

Our purpose, then, is to observe whether (a) the total exposure to games has apparently increased or decreased from 1947, and (b) whether increased viewing of telecasts bears a direct relationship to any decreased attendance. For 1947 we must rely upon aided recall of a year ago, believed to be subject to question but not too far from the truth. In 1949 we shall have some 1948 data to work with.

The secondary line of analysis deals with the proportion of games that might have been attended if television had not been available, and with the reasons for non-attendance.

Third comes a review of the findings as to interest in football and interest in watching it by television. And the fourth angle is a comparative study by different groups of people.

These are the basic lines used on following pages in the treatment of the findings.

GENERAL SUMMARY

1. The sum-total of exposure to games by attendance, radio and television appears to have increased over 1947, in the areas covered.
2. This increase is almost entirely in exposure to television. Attendance and radio listening have apparently shown little change.
3. Most people interviewed claim their interest in college football is increasing.
4. The great majority of those who saw games by television claim that they would not have attended if the opportunity to see the game on a receiving set had not been available. A similar situation holds for radio.
5. In general, people enjoy watching a game by television. The older people tend to enjoy it more than attendance, those under 30 definitely the opposite.

Television set owners enjoy using their sets for the game definitely more than attendance. On the other hand, their guests and those who see televised games in public places clearly prefer attendance.

Any conclusions drawn from this study should be qualified by its limited scope and the fact that television is as yet just getting started.

DIVISION OF GAME POTENTIALITIES

Total potentialities are all listed games times all persons interviewed. The table shows how these divided between attendance, hearing by radio, watching television and non-exposure (i.e., neither attending, hearing or viewing, the word "viewing" being used to denote watching telecasts). Straight addition of the four cities.

	1948	1947
Total persons interviewed	1,000	1,000
Total game potentialities	28,500	28,500
Games Reported	%	%
Attended	2.9	2.7
Heard by Radio	6.9	6.4
Viewed by TV	9.2	2.1
None of Above	77.0	76.1
Not Sure	4.0	12.7

Note that "not sure" is greater in 1947 as might be expected. There are two ways of treating "not sure": (a) to eliminate them from the base, thus pro-rating them and assuming that they would divide in the proportions as the "sure" for attendance, listening, viewing, etc. (b) to consider that most of them did not see or hear a game, since memory was aided with a card list, and combine them with "none." Probably the true answer is somewhere between the two, but we are inclined to think that most games attended would have been remembered and that in 1947 there was so little television that little if anything should be distributed there. What is most likely is that some of the "not sure" should be added to radio for 1947 and almost all of the remainder to "none." If all the "not sure" should be distributed evenly this result would be shown:

	1948	1947
Attended	3.0	3.1
Heard by Radio	7.2	7.4
Viewed by TV	9.6	2.4
None of Above	80.2	87.1

The basic picture is therefore not changed very greatly.

As explained elsewhere, the above figures are obtained by straight addition of equal samples from the four city areas. A succeeding table shows that the city areas are not alike, so that some weighting should be done. But available statistics on residential television ownership are unreliable and any weighting would therefore be open to question. Since we are not trying to make absolute measurements but comparing 1948 and 1947, the straight additions without weighting seem to serve our purpose reasonably well.

However, it is of interest to observe what the situation would be if the best available data were used to give New York more weight and New Haven less. The following table would result:

Weighted Comparison of Game Potentialities Division

	1948	1947
Attended	1.7	1.3
Heard by Radio	4.5	3.9
Viewed by TV	10.9	3.7
None of Above	77.8	69.9
Not Sure	5.1	21.2

The following table shows for the straight additions (unweighted) the comparisons for television owners, guests and patrons of public places.

	TV Owners		Guests		Patrons of Public Places	
Games Reported	1948	1947	1948	1947	1948	1947
Attended	2.7	2.9	3.6	2.9	1.8	1.8
Heard by Radio	4.1	6.2	9.5	7.3	7.2	5.2
Viewed by TV	12.7	1.9	7.4	1.6	5.7	3.5
None of Above	77.0	76.4	74.8	76.4	81.7	74.7
Not Sure	3.5	12.6	4.7	11.8	3.6	14.8

The average game attendance per person interviewed was 0.8 games in 1948 and 1947, and per person attending was 3.0 in 1948 and 3.3 in 1947.

Persons Attending, Hearing or Viewing One or More Games

The following table shows the comparisons not in terms of game potentialities, but in terms of persons attending at least one game, hearing at least one, or seeing at least one by television.

	Straight Additions		Weighted	
	1948	1947	1948	1947
Attending at least one	27.1	23.3	19.3	15.0
Hearing at least one	46.6	42.1	36.2	32.1
Viewing at least one	67.2	32.3	72.9	24.5

DIVISION OF GAME POTENTIALITIES

BY CITIES

	New Haven		New York		Philadelphia		Baltimore	
Games Reported	'48	'47	'48	'47	'48	'47	'48	'47
Attended	16.9	17.9	1.2	0.7	2.6	3.0	1.4	0.6
Heard by Radio	23.8	26.5	3.7	2.8	5.8	6.8	6.3	4.4
Viewed by TV	16.5	0.3	10.9	4.0	13.0	3.7	3.9	0.1
None of Above	42.4	44.8	78.7	67.0	74.6	81.1	84.7	84.8
Not Sure	0.4	10.5	5.5	25.5	4.0	5.4	3.7	10.1

Total Game Potentialities. New Haven — 2,250. New York — 7,250. Philadelphia — 8,000. Baltimore — 11,000.

DIVISION OF GAME POTENTIALITIES

By Age Groups

Games Reported	21-30		31-45		46 & Over	
	1948	1947	1948	1947	1948	1947
Attended	2.8	2.6	2.6	2.8	3.8	2.7
Heard by Radio	8.3	6.1	5.9	6.5	6.1	6.8
Viewed by TV	9.8	2.9	8.5	1.4	9.7	2.0
None of Above	74.9	76.1	79.1	76.5	76.9	75.0
Not Sure	4.2	12.3	3.9	12.8	3.5	13.5

Total Game Potentialities — 21-30 — 11,193; 31-45 — 11,875;
46 & Over — 5,432

DIVISION OF GAME POTENTIALITIES

By Sex

(Note: Small sample of women)

Games Reported	Men		Women	
	1948	1947	1948	1947
Attended	3.0	2.8	1.4	1.7
Heard by Radio	7.1	6.4	5.5	6.6
Viewed by TV	9.4	2.3	7.9	0.2
None of Above	76.8	75.2	78.9	83.1
Not Sure	3.7	13.3	6.3	8.4

Total Game Potentialities — (i.e., games listed time persons interviewed) for men — 25,407; for women — 3,093

DIVISION OF GAME POTENTIALITIES

By College Status of Family

Some Member of Family Attended

Games Reported	Local Area College		Other College		No College	
	1948	1947	1948	1947	1948	1947
Attended	3.3	3.3	5.6	4.4	1.7	1.6
Heard by Radio	6.6	6.0	9.1	9.0	6.6	6.1
Viewed by TV	9.4	2.4	10.0	1.5	8.8	2.0
None of Above	75.5	74.6	73.1	65.5	79.6	80.7
Not Sure	5.2	13.7	2.2	19.6	3.3	9.6

Total Game Potentialities — Local College — 12,356, Other — 3,729,
None — 12,415

DIVISION OF GAME POTENTIALITIES IN LATER SEASON

Games Reported	Total		T.V. Owners		Guests		Patrons At Public Places	
	'48	'47	'48	'47	'48	'47	'48	'47
Attended	2.4	2.6	2.2	2.8	3.1	2.9	1.7	1.7
Heard by Radio	7.5	7.0	4.4	6.7	10.2	7.7	8.4	5.9
Viewed by TV	10.7	2.4	14.5	2.2	8.7	1.8	7.1	4.2
None of Above	75.9	75.9	75.5	76.8	74.5	76.7	79.4	72.5
Not Sure	3.5	12.1	3.4	11.5	3.5	10.9	3.4	15.7

Game Potentialities total 10,500. Owners — 4,200. Guests — 4,200.
Patrons — 2,100.

NUMBERS OF 1948 GAMES MIGHT HAVE ATTENDED AND HAD CONSIDERED ATTENDING

Those Seen By Television

Those Heard By Radio

	Those Seen By Television			Those Heard By Radio		
	Would Have Attended and Actually Considered	Might Have Attended But Did Not Actually Consider	Would Not Have Attended And Did Not Actually Consider	Would Have Attended and Actually Considered	Might Have Attended But Did Not Actually Consider	Would Not Have Attended And Did Not Actually Consider
Total	9.5	9.8	80.7	8.4	9.7	81.9
TV Owners	8.6	6.4	85.0	13.0	10.7	76.3
Guests	10.3	13.6	76.1	6.6	11.2	82.2
Patrons of Public Places	10.9	15.1	74.0	8.1	4.9	87.0
Age: 21-30	12.4	8.6	79.0	11.6	8.6	79.8
31-45	9.1	7.0	83.9	5.5	11.4	83.1
46 & Over	4.5	17.4	78.1	5.8	9.2	85.0
New Haven	9.5	14.9	75.6	3.2	20.8	76.0
New York	9.2	4.6	86.2	5.1	8.2	86.7
Philadelphia	8.4	14.1	77.5	9.7	6.8	83.5
Baltimore	13.2	3.4	83.4	13.0	3.4	83.6

REASONS FOR NON-ATTENDANCE

	T. V.		Guests		Patrons of Public Places	
		%		%		%
Work at home	21	5.0%	16	3.6%	3	1.5%
Illness	13	3.1	9	2.0	4	1.9
Distance	44	10.4	84	19.0	35	17.0
Weather	11	2.6	7	1.6	5	2.4
Business	86	20.3	91	20.6	59	28.6
Cost	36	8.5	66	14.9	27	13.1
Prefer Radio	3	0.7	6	1.4	3	1.5
Not interested	74	17.4	73	16.5	32	15.5
Age	7	1.7	2	0.5	—	—
Prefer T. V.	93	21.8	39	8.8	13	6.3
Out of Town	16	3.8	21	4.8	7	3.4
No tickets available	14	3.3	20	4.5	13	6.3
No invitation	2	0.5	3	0.7	2	1.0
Other engagement	4	0.9	5	1.1	3	1.5
	424	100.0	442	100.0	206	100.0

WHETHER ENJOY WATCHING A FOOTBALL GAME BY TELEVISION

	Yes		No	Never Saw
	As Much As Attending	Not As Much As Attending		
Total	38.2	42.5	80.7	10.0
TV Owners	50.8	36.0	86.8	5.0
Guests	34.2	43.5	77.7	12.5

Patrons of				
Public Places	21.0	53.5	74.5	10.5
Age: 21-30	34.1	51.6	85.7	6.5
31-45	40.2	40.2	80.4	8.7
46 & Over	41.4	31.2	72.6	15.3
New Haven	31.6	50.4	82.0	12.0
New York	42.8	38.8	81.6	10.4
Philadelphia	41.6	43.2	84.8	6.0
Baltimore	36.8	37.6	74.4	8.8
				15.0
				7.8
				10.9
				12.1
				6.0
				8.0
				9.2
				16.8

WHETHER INTEREST IN COLLEGE FOOTBALL CONSIDERED TO BE INCREASING OR DECREASING

	Increasing		Decreasing	
	No.	%	No.	%
Total	712	71.2	288	28.2
TV Owners	309	77.3	91	22.7
Guests	264	66.0	136	34.0
Patrons of Public Places	139	69.5	61	30.5
Age: 21-30	283	76.1	89	23.9
31-45	279	67.6	134	32.4
46 & Over	150	69.8	65	30.2
New Haven	201	80.4	49	19.6
New York	173	69.2	77	30.8
Philadelphia	183	73.2	67	26.8
Baltimore	155	62.0	95	38.0

AVERAGE NUMBER REPORTED LISTENING TO RADIO DURING LAST THREE FOOTBALL GAMES HEARD

Average No. Persons	Men	Women	Children
3.8	2.5	0.8	0.4

AVERAGE NUMBER REPORTED VIEWING TELEVISION DURING LAST THREE FOOTBALL GAMES VIEWED

Average No. Persons	Men	Women	Children
6.4	3.9	1.4	1.0

NUMBER OF COLLEGE FOOTBALL GAMES NORMALLY ATTENDED PER SEASON IN PAST

(Based on Average of Estimates of All Persons)

	Per Estimate	Per Total Interviews
Total	3.7	2.5
TV Owners	4.1	2.5
Guests	3.6	2.5
Age: 21-30	3.9	2.9
Patrons of Public Places	3.3	2.4
31-45	3.6	2.2
46 & Over	3.7	2.4
New Haven	3.9	3.7
New York	3.0	1.8
Philadelphia	4.6	2.3
Baltimore	3.4	2.0

AVERAGE NUMBER OF TICKETS BOUGHT FOR A 1948 GAME AND BY WHOM USED

Average of estimates: Total	2.8
Men	2.0
Children	0.1
Women	0.7

OPPORTUNITY FOR WATCHING GAME BY TV A YEAR AGO

	Own Receiver	Friend's Receiver	Receiver In Convenient Public Place	None Convenient
TV Owners	7.8	20.1	21.8	50.3
Guests	18.0	17.0	10.3	54.7
Patrons of Public Places5	32.5	15.8	51.2
Age: 21-30	2.0	1.5	57.0	39.5
31-45	6.2	22.8	24.5	46.5
46 & Over	8.5	20.3	21.1	50.1
New Haven	9.3	14.9	18.6	57.2
New York	4.0	7.6	13.6	74.8
Philadelphia	12.4	34.0	26.0	27.6
Baltimore	12.4	26.8	30.4	30.4
	2.4	12.0	17.2	68.4

REPORT ON U. S. ARMY ATHLETIC PROGRAM

By W. A. BISHOP, Lt. Col.

Chief, Army Athletic and Recreation Service

On behalf of Major General Russel B. Reynolds, Chief of Army Special Services, I wish to thank the National Collegiate Athletic Association for the privilege of being permitted to attend this annual meeting. I feel at home here for I am a member of your profession, actually on leave of absence from a college athletic directorship. I too followed the precarious but satisfying vocation of athletic coach, and frankly confess that I still experience a nostalgic thrill when I sense the characteristic odor of a dressing room or hear the familiar sound of a coach's whistle.

The Army is grateful too for this opportunity to report on the status of its Athletic Program. Your organization, and others like it throughout America, constitute the professional group most vitally interested in what we are trying to do. Nor is there an element of the civilian population better qualified to evaluate the results of our efforts. Thus, with the benefit of your continued sympathetic understanding of our problems, your valued counsel and welcome cooperation, we hope to make an increasingly significant contribution to the welfare of the young men with whom we are privileged to work.

Mission of the Army

The mission of the Army is to assist in safeguarding our national security; to protect our country against possible attack — and, more important, to support our international diplomacy in the interest of maintaining peace among the nations of the world. To deal effectively with potential aggressors, we must be firm. To be firm, we must be strong. To be strong, we shall have to maintain a well-informed electorate, alert and courageous leadership in high public office, a

well-coordinated industrial economy, and a streamlined, unified armed force, equipped to deal effectively with heinous weapons of this atomic age.

But with all our technological advances, we have not yet discovered a satisfactory substitute for the soldier. To refill our depleted ranks, we need strong, intelligent young men who are amenable to basic military and technical training, who have the capacity for cooperation and team work, and who can be inspired with a will to win if called upon to fight for home and country.

Attractive Features of New Army

The new Army has demonstrated an intelligent approach to recruit training, and there is every reason to believe that our youth will be well repaid in a personal way for time spent in the service. They are well paid, well clothed, well fed, and well housed. They will receive the best of medical care. They will be carefully studied as individuals, and following basic training, will be assigned to further training or duty in fields in which they are most interested and best qualified. They live in a wholesome camp environment in which are available all the services and facilities they enjoyed in the civilian community, and some others in addition.

Scope of Special Services Program

The post exchange provides a convenient shopping center where soldiers go for modestly-priced necessities, refreshment snacks, barber, tailor, and photographic services, and sundry other things. Nearby is an Army theater, where he sees first run movies at bargain counter prices. From the efficient centralized operation of the Army Exchange and Army Motion Picture Services, the Office of the Chief of Special Services derives revenue with which to support almost ninety per cent of the entire Army recreation program, including complete library services, attractive service club programs, musical and dramatic activities, hobby craft and art training, and a well-rounded program of recreational sports. Thus, largely with funds of its own creation, Special Services provides for soldiers everywhere as comprehensive a program of wholesome, leisure-time recreation as can be found in the most progressive American community.

The Two Major Phases of the Army Physical Education Program

It is axiomatic that a good soldier is a fit soldier. He needs to be tough, strong, agile, and resourceful. He must be well-conditioned, capable of sustained activity under varied and frequently adverse conditions. Basic military training contributes much to the conditioning process, but not enough — thus, specialized physical training, in addition, is a regular part of the recruit's training routine.

In the new Army, calisthenics and obstacle courses have given way to grass drills and confidence courses, but these, like the conditioning exercises prescribed by the college football coach are used merely for warm-up and development purposes. Major emphasis now is given to skills — training and regular participation in a wide variety of team and individual sports of proven popularity. We are trying to teach the soldier how to play the games he had always wanted to play. We believe that the better he is able to play these games, the more often he will wish to do so. We feel that this approach to physical training promotes a maximum of off-duty participation on a voluntary basis.

The instructional phase of athletics is an integral part of the basic training program and is conducted by professionally competent instructors, working under the direction of the S-3 of the Training Staff. Phase Two, or the recreational off-duty sports program, is the responsibility of the Special Services Officer. The one supplements the other, and it is with this latter program that our office is primarily concerned.

Sports for All is the credo and goal of our program. Competition starts at the lowest practical level. For example, volley ball teams are formed for league competitions from squads; basketball and softball teams, from platoons; baseball and soccer teams, from companies, while boxing, football, and track teams are rarely feasible in organizations smaller than the regiment. Competitions in such individual sports as wrestling, horse shoes, table tennis, tennis, and golf are generally conducted in the form of double elimination tournaments at the post level.

This doesn't mean that there is no place for the so-called varsity teams — quite the contrary, for they meet the same important need on the Army post as they do on the college or university campus. Sports spectacles, especially football games and boxing matches, attract great spectator interest and provide invaluable community interest for all elements of the command. They develop pride in organization, foster group loyalties, and stimulate esprit de corps. Further, the skilled performance of the experienced athlete soon becomes the object of emulation for the novice. Thus, we believe varsity athletics have a salutary effect upon the intra-mural program.

Post varsity teams regularly vie with one another within their respective commands for Army Area championship honors, after which All-Army championships are conducted in the sports of tennis and golf. It is our hope that we may be able to add boxing, baseball, basketball, bowling, swimming, track, and softball events to the All-Army championship calendar in 1949.

Common Administrative Problems

Like college and university athletics, our program is confronted with problems. Some of these are inherent in the military establishment; others are the inevitable exigencies of post-war readjustment. Among these is the serious lack of indoor athletic facilities — field houses, gymnasiums, and especially, swimming pools. In the light of our critical national housing shortage, an early solution to this problem would not be in the public interest. Accordingly, the Army will be content to implement a long-range construction program after the more urgent civilian housing needs have been filled.

Despite the large congressional appropriations for our national defense, the armed forces are actually operating under an austerity policy. Consequently, appropriations for athletics and other forms of recreation are relatively small. They merely supplement the self-generated revenues from the Army Exchange and Motion Picture operations. Thus, funds from these combined sources provide only for the bare essentials of our program.

However, personnel problems transcend all others. Our program, like yours, can be no better than the quality of our professional personnel — the administrative skills of our Special Services Officers and Athletic Directors; the instructional skill and leadership qualifications of our coaches. Basically, our problems emanate from the fact that Special Services is not a military career field. Most of our officers are professional soldiers, in Infantry, Artillery, Cavalry, or one of the other basic arms of services. They become Special Services Officers in addition to other duties or on a loan basis, so to speak, for three years while detailed to this activity, after which they revert to their basic arms. This means that our program suffers from the lack of continuity of leadership. Recent revision of Army personnel policy promises some relief. Under Department of the Army Circular 210, dated 14 July 1948, authority is granted for the appointment to reserve commissions, of certain categories of qualified personnel. Among the occupational specialties urgently needed today are physical education and athletic instructors. Interested persons are urged to apply for detailed information at nearest Army installations or recruiting offices.

If you already hold a commission in the Organized Reserve Corps, you can render a useful service by keeping your commission active and by taking advantage of temporary and extended active duty opportunities.

Assistance Needed

Your institutions can assist the Army in other ways: Invite the enlisted men of nearby camps to your athletic contests; offer the occasional services of your coaching staffs to neighboring posts for coaching and officiating clinic and sports smokers; schedule post teams for varsity contests in appropriate sports, and schedule others for practice games; send your gymnastic teams, tennis stars, and expert wrestlers and fencers to nearby posts for demonstrations and exhibitions, and invite the post Special Services Officer to send his winning unit teams to your campuses for contests with your intra-mural champions. These activities will greatly enrich the experience of our young soldiers, and cannot help but enhance the prestige of your fine institutions.

Thus now as during the war, we — the Services and their college and university colleagues, have a common interest in the youth of America. Again professional physical educators of these two great institutions have a common goal: the welfare of American youth. You have our assurance of willing cooperation in your important work, and trust that we reciprocally, may continue to merit your genuine interest and valued cooperation in support of an Army program of Athletics For All.

OLYMPIC FUND REPORT

The National Collegiate Athletic Association, through the wholehearted support and cooperation of its member institutions, contributed \$129,369.28 during the year of August, 1947 to August, 1948 toward the financing of the 1948 United States Olympic team. The Association, and its Olympic Fund Committee, wish to express their sincere appreciation to athletic department officials of N.C.A.A. member schools as well as to the many District chairmen and volunteer workers who aided greatly in the success of this venture. Their work enabled the universities and colleges to conclude one of the most successful, if not the most successful, fund raising campaigns in the history of the Olympic Games. Through this financing, it was possible to send a full team to London where our entry was victorious primarily because of the talents of college-trained athletes.

Actually, our schools contributed a grand total of \$162,272.08. Previously, the N.C.A.A. had collected \$32,902.77 for the 1940 games which, of course, were never held and this latter sum of money was turned over to the U.S. Olympic Association on September 10, 1946.

From the college standpoint, the entire undertaking of selecting athletes, financing the team, holding the many necessary tryouts as well as aiding in the general organization was a tremendous task.

The success of the endeavor is one we all can be proud of. Following is a listing of contributions.

N.C.A.A. OLYMPIC FUND COMMITTEE

Harry Stuhldreher, University of Wisconsin (Chairman)
H. Jamison Swarts, University of Pennsylvania
Alfred R. Masters, Stanford University

Contributions

Adrian College	\$ 10.00	Drake University	
Alabama Polytechnic..	1,000.00	(Relays)	1,000.00
Albion College	11.20	Duke University	1,908.68
Albright College	25.00	E. Wash. Coll. of Educ.	35.00
Alfred University	50.00	Eighth Annual Coliseum	
Alma College	10.00	Relays	783.45
Arizona State, Tempe	240.25	Flint Junior Coll.	23.05
Amherst	50.00	Fordham University ..	1,632.50
Arkansas A & M	14.93	Franklin & Marshall ..	50.00
Arkansas State	26.11	Fresno State College..	50.00
Bates	50.00	Furman	25.00
Bay City	25.00	Georgetown College ..	25.00
Baylor	115.00	Gettysburg	50.00
Beaver College	25.00	George Washington	
Boston College	350.00	Univ.	25.00
Boston University	186.55	Georgia School of	
Bowdoin College	100.00	Tech.	1,000.00
Bowling Green	64.00	Gonzaga	25.00
Bradley Polytechnic ..	100.00	Grand Rapids Junior	
Bridgewater College ..	44.89	College	5.00
Brooklyn College	107.00	Grinnell College	20.00
Brown University	400.00	Hamilton College	30.00
Bucknell	50.00	Hampden-Sydney	47.05
Calvin College	10.00	Hardin-Simmons	92.50
Carlton College	25.00	Harvard	2,778.31
Catholic University ...	25.00	Hastings	25.00
Central Wash. College.	10.00	Haverford	31.35
Citadel	50.00	Hillsdale	15.00
City Coll. of New York	100.00	Hofstra	27.50
Clarkson	25.00	Illinois Ins. of Tech. ..	25.00
Clemson	100.00	Illinois State Normal..	25.00
Coe College	1.50	I.C.A.A.A.A.	1,500.00
Colby College	225.50	Indiana University ...	1,888.22
Colgate	500.00	Iowa State	162.50
Colorado A & M	139.35	Iowa St. Teachers	194.62
Colorado School of		Jackson Junior College	10.00
Mines	11.00	Jamestown College ...	33.95
Cornell College	234.75	Johns Hopkins	500.00
Cornell University	1,148.26	Kalamazoo College ...	25.00
Cotton Bowl		Lafayette	162.60
Association	1,000.00	Lehigh University	500.00
Creighton University..	50.00	Lincoln University	50.00
Dana	15.00	Lock Haven State	
Dartmouth College ...	834.35	Teachers	26.20
Davidson College	253.45	Long Island University	100.00
Dearborn Junior		Loras College	7.50
College	38.69	Louisiana State	1,000.00
Denison University ...	150.00	Loyola of Los Angeles	39.00
DePauw University ...	212.94	Manhattan	34.00
Detroit Ins. of		Marquette	281.00
Technology	15.00		

Mass. Institute of Tech.	100.00	San Jose State College	314.33
McCook Junior College	15.00	Santa Barbara College.	17.24
McMurry College	76.27	Siena	30.00
Miami University	450.60	Sou. Calif Olympic Comm.	2,500.00
Michigan College of Mining	15.00	Sou. Illinois Normal ..	15.00
Michigan State	1,000.00	Sou. Methodist U.	451.75
Middlebury	118.25	Southwest Athletic Conference	1,138.66
Midland	10.00	Springfield College ...	144.03
Mississippi State Coll..	1,000.00	Stanford University ..	1,237.10
Mississippi University.	1,000.00	Washington State	1,480.50
Montana State Univ. ...	56.00	State Teachers	25.00
Moravian	50.88	(West Chester, Pa.)	
Mount Union College..	141.60	St. Univ. of Iowa	2,261.11
Middle Atlantic Collegiate Track and Field Assn.	33.75	Sugar Bowl	1,500.00
N.C.A.A. Boxing Tournament	\$9,000.00	Swarthmore College ..	50.00
N.C.A.A. Wrestling & Swimming Tournaments	5,765.08	Syracuse University ..	300.00
Nebraska State Teachers	25.00	Temple	250.00
Nebraska Trade School	5.00	Texas A & M	1,039.95
New England IAAC ..	100.00	Texas Christian Univ.	132.50
Niagara University ...	146.50	Texas Coll. of Arts & Industry	25.56
North Dakota Aggies..	50.00	Texas Tech	250.00
Northeastern Univ. ...	100.00	Trinity College	50.00
Northwestern State College	10.00	Tufts	520.60
(Alba, Oklahoma)		Tulane	1,000.00
Northwestern Univ. ...	2,500.00	U.S. Coast Guard Acad.	52.50
Norwich	20.00	U.S. Merchant Marine Academy	25.00
Oberlin College	43.25	U.S. Military Academy	700.00
Occidental	100.00	U.S. Naval Academy ..	1,107.56
Ohio State	7,329.06	Univ. of Alabama	1,000.00
Ohio Wesleyan Univ. ...	219.25	" of Arizona	600.00
Ohio Wesleyan Univ. ...	143.50	" of Arkansas	173.00
(All Ohio Track Meet)		" of Baltimore	25.00
Oklahoma A & M	1,034.00	" of California ...	4,000.00
Oklahoma Baptist	25.22	(Berkeley)	
Oregon State College..	17.30	" of California ...	150.00
Penn Military Coll. ...	15.00	(Davis)	
Pennsylvania State ...	1,000.00	" of UCLA	2,005.53
Peru State Teachers...	20.00	" of Chicago	200.35
Phillips Academy	100.00	" of Connecticut ..	50.00
Princeton	361.41	" of Colorado	306.90
Presbyterian	25.00	" of Delaware	274.04
Purdue	1,000.00	" of Denver	1,000.00
Rensselaer Polytechnic	25.00	" of Detroit	300.00
Rhode Island State ...	319.00	" of Dubuque	10.00
Rose Bowl	1,500.00	" of Florida	1,000.00
Rice Institute	1,160.00	" of Georgia	1,000.00
Rutgers University ...	101.54	" of Idaho	42.70
St. Johns, Brooklyn ...	50.00	" of Illinois	1,000.00
St. Lawrence	47.80	" of Maine	29.25
St. Mary's College	200.00	" of Maryland	16.00
St. Norbert's	10.00	" of Massachusetts	100.00
St. Vincent	6.50	" of Kentucky	1,000.00
		" of Miami	625.00
		" of Michigan	2,000.00
		" of Minnesota ...	2,000.00
		" of Nebraska	1,039.00
		" of Nevada	200.00

" of Missouri	323.65	Valparaiso	10.00
" of New Hampshire	783.86	Vanderbilt Univ.	1,000.00
" of N. Carolina ..	500.00	Virginia Military Institute	521.90
" of Notre Dame ..	1,813.75	Virginia Polytechnic Institute	762.90
" of Oklahoma	500.00	Wake Forest College..	306.55
" of Omaha	25.00	Washington College ..	4.30
" of Oregon	1,545.50	Washington and Lee ..	156.00
" of Penn	1,734.14	Wayne University	100.00
" of Pittsburgh ...	123.00	Wesleyan University ..	83.75
" of Portland	10.00	West Virginia Univ. ..	1,000.00
" of Redlands	50.00	Western Michigan College of Education	200.00
" of San Francisco	73.20	Western Maryland College	25.00
" of Santa Clara ..	192.89	Western Illinois State College	10.00
" of S. Carolina ...	80.00	Whitman	10.00
" of Sou. California	2,988.04	Whitworth	8.25
" of Tennessee ...	1,000.00	Willamette University.	15.00
" of Texas	1,565.67	Williams College	30.00
" of Tulsa	117.50	Xavier University	421.20
" of Utah	1,000.00	Yale University	6,065.79
" of Virginia	304.90	York	25.00
" of Vermont	23.10		
" of Washington ..	2,002.65		
" of Wisconsin ...	2,500.00		
" of Wyoming	141.50		
University School	25.00		
Ursinus College	15.00		
Utah State Agri. Coll..	269.67		

Total: \$128,369.28

THE BUSINESS SESSION

Saturday, January 8, 1949

The annual business session of the National Collegiate Athletic Association convened on Saturday morning, January 8, 1949, at 11:00 o'clock, President Karl E. Leib presiding.

Order of Business

1. *Approval of the Minutes.* Upon motion duly made and seconded, it was voted to approve the minutes of the Forty-Second Convention as distributed in the Yearbook.

2. *A Credentials Committee*, consisting of Robert A. Fetzner, University of North Carolina, and George A. Rider, Miami (O.) University, was approved as appointed.

3. *A Resolutions Committee*, consisting of Brutus Hamilton, University of California, and Asa S. Bushnell, Eastern College Athletic Conference, was approved as appointed.

4. *Report of the District Vice Presidents and Committee Chairmen.* Upon motion duly made and seconded, it was voted to accept the reports as distributed in the Convention Bulletin. These reports are published in Section II of this book.

5. *Report of the Secretary-Treasurer.*

MR. K. L. WILSON: You will find in the bulletins the audited Treasurer's Report. There are a few items that I would like to point out. It is a very difficult report to analyze properly.

As voted at the Annual Meeting of the Association a year ago, January 10th, 1948, the fiscal year of the N.C.A.A. has been changed from November 30th to August 31st. Thus, actually, this is a report for nine months, and, as a result, certain observations should be made.

As closely as can be reckoned, the financial position of the N.C.A.A. is about the same as a year ago. While we contributed our share of receipts from meets and tournaments to the Olympic Fund, thus reducing income somewhat, we were still able to finance the increased activities of the Association, particularly the working of the Sanity Code, and maintain virtually our same financial position. In looking at past years, the Olympic Year used to be a very disastrous one for our Association, in that receipts from meets and tournaments were needed so badly to maintain our financial structure. But it is fortunate that this year we had enough outside income to enable us to contribute generously to the Olympic Fund and still adequately finance our other obligations.

This year's financial statement for three quarters of a fiscal year does not show the Association's financing of the 1948 baseball tournament or of the television survey, which will be presented in its entirety in the forthcoming issue of the Year Book. It also does not show complete obligations under our grant to the Basketball Coaches Association, and it does not show complete financing of the Compliance Committee for the year.

At the same time it does not represent dues for this membership year, September, 1948, to September, 1949. So, all in all, it was approximately an even year.

At this point, it would be well to point out that until the Association directs otherwise we are prepared to finance the work of the Compliance Committee to its full needs. It appears certain that the Association was so directed by our membership a year ago. Last June, the Executive Committee voted an initial grant of \$5,000.00 for use by this Committee.

Your officers have worked consistently to expand the N.C.A.A. service to its members. This policy, I believe, is reflected in additional tournaments.

We are taking steps to expand the film library of the Association to make it a truly a fine sports library. In that connection, we sometimes have complaints because we cannot send you promptly the films of basketball, wrestling, boxing, or swimming. Our procedure is to book the requests in order, and I might add that it would be of great service to us if, after using a film, you could remember to send it back promptly, and it would not be necessary to send out a searching party for it. An intense demand has developed for our various films, and, our office has had to use the full time services of one girl to see that they were properly distributed.

It is important to pay tribute to the splendid cooperation of our membership during the past Olympic fund raising year. It was undoubtedly one of the most successful Olympic financing expeditions in the history of this work. The committee which did this work was composed of Harry Stuhldreher of Wisconsin, chairman; Jim Swarts of Pennsylvania in the East, and Al Masters of Stanford in the West.

As you men know, it was our honor to furnish approximately nine-tenths of the competitors and a great number of managers and coaches. With that responsibility, of course, goes the responsibility of raising a large share of the money.

We were extremely pleased with the response that we got. Some schools were hampered by trustee or regional actions, so that no additional amount could be added to the football ticket price. Those people made outright contribu-

tions. We received fine cooperation from our 20-odd conferences and from individual institutions, to the extent that our schools raised \$128,260 during the year. Previously, they had contributed \$32,089 for the financing of the 1940 Games, which, of course, were never held. Thus, your membership contributed a total of more than \$160,000 toward the financing of the 1948 Olympic Team, which was highly successful, primarily because of the college-trained athlete. I feel this record is one that everyone can be justly proud of.

It is noteworthy that immediately after the last convention in New York, at which time the constitution was amended, there was a distinct upsurge in membership. As a result, 14 new active members were voted into the Association. The N.C.A.A. now has 265 active members and 390 active and allied members. The new member institutions are Providence College, Mississippi College, American University, Case Institute of Technology, Fenn College, Western Reserve University, John Carroll University, Michigan College of Mining and Technology, Lincoln University, Arizona State College at Flagstaff, Western Colorado State College, California Polytechnic College, Whitman College and the University of Vermont. This represents an increase of two institutions in the First District, two in the Third, five in the Fourth, one in the Fifth, one in the Sixth and Seventh, and two in the Eighth.

We also have a new affiliate member, the Boxing Coaches Association.

There has been one question directed to me, about the assigning of the various meets and tournaments. It has been the policy of your Association to respect the decisions of the various sports committees. In other words, the swimming committee, for example, recommends the sites and dates for the tournament. Some of the membership has asked what procedure should be followed to invite these various tournaments to their institutions. The proper procedure is to direct a letter to the Chairman of the Rules Committee of that sport in which you are interested. Having gone through this for many years, and struggling to get institutions to hold these championships, I think this enthusiasm is one of our finest developments, that there is such a widespread interest in our championships and that there is a real desire to hold them in various parts of the country.

6. *Membership Transfers.* Upon motion duly made and seconded, it was voted to approve the requests of the University of Detroit and Bradley University that their memberships be transferred from the Fourth to the Fifth District.

7. *Admission to Affiliated Membership.* Upon motion

duly made and seconded, it was voted to admit to Affiliated Membership the National Intercollegiate Boxing Coaches Association.

8. *1950 Convention.* Upon motion duly made and seconded, it was voted that the 44th annual Convention be held in New York (at the Hotel Commodore), January 12-13-14.

9. *Report of the Bowl Games Committee.*

PRESIDENT LEIB: The next order of business is the presentation of the report of the Bowl Games Committee. The Committee, which continued the work of a similar committee last year, is composed of Victor O. Schmidt of the Pacific Coast Conference, Horace Renegar of Tulane University and Bernie H. Moore of the Southeastern Conference. Mr. Schmidt, as chairman, will present the report for the Committee.

VICTOR O. SCHMIDT: At the Convention in January 1947 action was taken providing for the appointment of a committee to study the problem of Bowl games and to report at the 1948 Convention.

At the 1948 Convention the Committee appointed made its report through its Chairman, Mr. Clarence P. Houston, and that report suggested only one recommendation for action. That recommendation was that a continuation of this study be made by a committee with a different personnel. The 1948 Convention approved the report of the committee, which included this recommendation. Subsequently, the President appointed a committee with different personnel pursuant to that action. This new Bowl Committee consists of Mr. Horace Renegar of Tulane University, Mr. Bernie Moore, Commissioner of the Southeastern Conference, and Victor O. Schmidt, Commissioner of the Pacific Coast Conference, as Chairman.

In the period since its appointment it has been impossible for the present committee membership to hold a meeting except one immediately preceding this Convention. It did, however, through correspondence, agree on the submission of a supplementary questionnaire to the various Bowl committees asking for further information.

Tracing the study of this subject to its origin we find that the original motion as adopted described it as the Bowl "problem." Whether or not this description is an apt one, the members of the Committee have attempted to explore the Bowl picture with a view toward bringing to light, if possible, some of the features of Bowl games which might be considered as involving "problems" in the general domain of intercollegiate football competition and the questionnaire

referred to was designed to obtain information on such features.

One of the objections made of Bowl games is their post-season character. The existence of this feature requires neither study nor examination as all so-called Bowl games are post-season games.

Other possible characteristics of Bowl games which the N.C.A.A. might wish to be informed upon are the sponsorship of the games (a matter inquired into and reported by the previous committee), the management of the games and the distribution of the receipts of the games. After a study of the report of the original committee it was felt by the present committee that a further study could well be made to attempt to ascertain (1) the actual game management — that is, whether it was collegiate or otherwise, (2) the actual breakdown of receipts to determine what participation there may have been in receipts by others than the competing institutions, (3) the amounts spent on promotion and publicity, and (4) some information concerning the stadia in which the games were played. To achieve this purpose the Committee prepared and circularized a rather detailed questionnaire on late 1947 and 1948 New Years' games to fifty (50) Bowls including all of those mentioned in the report of the Bowl Committee in January a year ago. Eight (8) of these were returned by the post office department. Of the balance seventeen (17) Bowls, including the five reputed as the largest in point of income and attendance, have responded by filling in and sending the submitted questionnaire form. The others have not been heard from in spite of a follow-up letter sent them on December 14. Whether any inference is to be drawn from this fact is a matter for your consideration.

Those responding are the following:

Rose Bowl	Pear Bowl
Orange Bowl	Salad Bowl
Sugar Bowl	Raisin Bowl
Cotton Bowl	Tangerine Bowl
Sun Bowl	Great Lakes Bowl
Junior Rose Bowl	Gold Dust Bowl
East-West (Shrine)	Alamo Bowl
Gator Bowl	Burley Bowl
Glass Bowl	

The Aloha Bowl stated it had sent in its questionnaire but it has not been received.

The questionnaire was designed to discover participation by promotional entities and charges to promotion, public relations and publicity which might normally be lumped under game expenses. To effectuate this purpose the ques-

tionnaire examined into rental arrangements and the amounts actually paid to the owners of the stadia where the Bowl games were played as against the total rental charged by the original lessee to the game or to the promoters of the game. It also asked for a complete breakdown of all amounts charged separately to publicity, promotion, public relations, ticket printing and selling costs, stadium ushering and other items of game expense. However, in spite of the particularity of the questionnaire many of the items were, nevertheless, lumped together. In some cases this may have resulted from the regular accounting procedures employed, in others, perhaps for some other reason. In these cases the committee, where possible, has attempted by using the disclosed factors dealing with specific game expense items to estimate the amounts charged to promotional items. As this is necessarily inexact and in a degree arbitrary, the committee has not made specific reference to particular games in covering this subject in its report. We wish to state also that the computations in this report have been made in round figures and reasonably estimated percentages. We believe that these are fairly accurate but we are making no representations of mathematical exactitude. When this report refers to gross income or receipts it includes all income from all sources including ticket sales (less, of course, the Federal Tax on admissions), income from program sales, parking, radio and television. This has been done for the reason that a true reflection of revenue participation can only be obtained by including all income attributable to the game even in cases where the competing schools may not participate in such income. When this report refers to amounts paid the participating teams, it refers to the gross amount or percentage paid to the participating institutions, including any expenses and guarantees.

Whatever form the charges and expenses against the games may take, the most significant results are shown by the percentages of gross receipts actually distributed to the two competing schools. Commencing then with the approximate percentages of gross receipts paid to competing institutions in the Bowls completing the questionnaire, we have the following:

Among the larger bowls the Cotton Bowl distributed 75% of all gross income to the participating institutions; the Rose Bowl 70%; the Sugar Bowl 55%; the Orange Bowl 38%. Others are the Salad Bowl 87%; the Glass Bowl 85%; the Pear Bowl 82%; the Tangerine Bowl 76%; the Gator Bowl 70%; the Sun Bowl 57%; the Gold Dust Bowl 56%; the Raisin Bowl 47%; the Burley Bowl 40%; the Junior Rose Bowl 33%.

The Shrine East-West Game of San Francisco is an all-

star charity game and there were, therefore, no participating institutions in that game. The Great Lakes Bowl's report was incomplete on this item.

So far as could be ascertained from the answers to the questions germane to that subject only three of the responding bowl games appeared to be actually operated by inter-collegiate conferences or competing institutions, namely, the Rose Bowl, the Cotton Bowl and the Glass Bowl.

Only five of the responding Bowls were played in college or junior college stadia. These were the Sugar Bowl, the Raisin Bowl, the Gold Dust Bowl, the Glass Bowl and the Sun Bowl.

Some of the Bowls are operated by agencies which conduct a civic festival of which the football game is a part and part of the income of the football game finances the civic activities. In one case a civic organization is the long term lessee of the stadium upon which it charges a rental for the football game substantially in excess of the rental which it pays to the owner of the stadium, and which excess it employs to finance a civic festival.

The breakdown of the various items of game expense showed an over-preponderance of expenses charged to promotion, publicity and public relations. In the majority of cases these represented a much larger amount than the aggregate of all other game expenses reaching as high in some cases as 50% or more of the amount paid to the competing institutions, and reaching in several instances as high as 20% to 30% of gross receipts.

The total cost of game management, exclusive of rental and of the promotional and publicity expenses, amounted to relatively small percentages of the gross receipts. The highest percentage computed among the responding Bowls was 22%, the lowest 1%.

In spite of the specific nature of the questionnaire there was, as has been stated, some evidence of the lumping of items and expenses in some responses received, and it would probably require a complete audit of the books of all of the Bowls and their respective promotional entities to discover the full amounts which were chargeable to other than normal game expenses.

It was also discovered that in some cases the income from programs or sales of radio rights formed no part of the proceeds in which the competing institutions participated.

Instances have been reported to some members of this committee in which institutions have been induced by political and other pressures to compete in bowl games which they did not approve.

From the evidence before it, the Committee finds that the studies thus far conducted indicate the existence of but

one common feature in all Bowl games, namely, their post-season character. Following this there is a point of departure in various directions by the various Bowls from any definite universal complexion. It might be stated that their next most general factor is the participation in the receipts or control, or both, of some non-collegiate entity, and a third most common characteristic is the expenditure of great amounts in publicity and promotion.

The authority of the original Bowl Committee was to make a study and to report. This it did. The adopted recommendation of that Committee, was for a continuation of the study. This Committee has, therefore, assumed that its authority is limited to the finding of facts and the statement of tenable conclusions and recommendations.

The facts have been reported insofar as they could be ascertained. The conclusion of the committee is that, from the studies thus far made, some action by this organization to control its member institutions in the acceptance of bowl game bids is advisable. The recommendation of the committee is:

(1) That this organization take action enlarging the function of its Bowl Committee to include more than a study of the bowl problem; namely, the establishment of criteria respecting sponsorship, management, participation and promotion of post-season football games in which member institutions of this organization may be permitted to compete.

(2) That the number of the members of the committee be expanded to include representatives of the institutions of various conferences and non-Conference member institutions covering a broad and geographical area, or that the Association name as its Bowl Committee its Executive Committee which already includes such a representation and which has established meetings during the year at which it could with more facility give attention to such a subject.

(3) That the Bowl Committee be directed to bring a report to the 1950 Convention of this Association to include established criteria respecting the matters referred to and such other matters as the Committee may consider proper or advisable.

(4) That the Bowl Committee be requested to give study to the advisability of applying the established criteria to meets, tournaments and games in sports other than football so that the ultimate policy of this Association may be consistent as well as sound.

(5) That except for games in November or December 1949 and January 1950, this Association at this Convention request its member institutions and Conferences to make or renew no commitments to engage in any Bowl games between the date of this Convention and the date of any ac-

tion on these subjects at the 1950 Convention; that if the next Convention should legislate upon this subject so as to exclude prior commitments that it attach a requirement of good faith and consider any failure to honor this request as a breach of good faith.

(6) That the Convention instruct the Committee to prepare and submit to the Secretary of this Association and instruct the Secretary to prepare and to mail all notices which may be requisite or necessary under the Constitution or rules of the Association to permit final action by this Association at its next Convention of each and all of the subjects covered by these recommendations and this Convention's action thereon so that the adoption of a policy of this organization on this subject may not further be delayed but be established with all possible promptness and dispatch.

PRESIDENT LEIB: You have heard the Report of the Bowl Committee. Is there any discussion or a motion to approve the Report?

Upon motion duly made and seconded, the report was approved.

PRESIDENT BLAKE R. VAN LEER, Georgia Tech: What does that mean, Mr. President? There was an alternative in there.

PRESIDENT LEIB: I was going to raise that as the next question. Is it your desire at this time to have the recommendations of the Committee presented, one by one, for action, which is one possibility; or, as an alternative, do you desire to leave action upon these recommendations to the Executive Committee, which would be a possibility for another motion? The meeting is open for discussion.

A MEMBER: Mr. Chairman, I thought we adopted the Report per se. That meant, following his recommendation.

PRESIDENT LEIB: That could be interpreted in that way.

MR. VAN LEER: My only point is that, if I recall correctly, in one respect the Report of the Committee or the recommendation of the Committee is in the alternative, either there be a special bowl committee or that the Executive Committee be designated as the Bowl Committee. Adoption of the Report, of course, means that it is one or the other, but which is it? I am not opposed to the recommendation. I do not care which way it goes, but I think that ought to be settled one way or the other.

PRESIDENT LEIB: I think that point is very well taken. It would be well for this meeting to designate its desire as

to whether or not the bowl committee be enlarged, or be continued, or whether the Executive Committee shall act as a bowl committee; and I suspect, from the laughter that I hear in the audience, that there is a very definite understanding as to what the desire of the Executive Committee would be, in that respect. The Executive Committee is a rather hard-working Committee, at least at times, and, frankly, my own personal feeling is that it would be much more desirable to continue and enlarge the existing Bowl Committee. What is your will?

A MEMBER: Mr. Chairman, was your ruling that the Report was not adopted, that we should take it in one of those three ways that you designated?

PRESIDENT LEIB: Not at all. The adoption constitutes approval by this group of the recommendations, with the difficulty that one recommendation is in the alternative. Consequently the creation of the Bowl Committee, whether the Bowl Committee should be continued or the Executive Committee should serve, is the alternative we should decide.

A MEMBER: I move that a special committee be appointed, with the approval of the Executive Committee, to carry out the recommendations made under that alternative.

PRESIDENT LEIB: The motion is made that a special committee be appointed, with the approval of the Executive Committee, to carry on the duties under the alternative. Is there a second?

A MEMBER: I second the motion.

PRESIDENT LEIB: Is there any discussion?

A MEMBER: I want to raise a question. Was the suggestion in there that this report of the Bowl Committee be made available to our member conferences in advance of the next meeting?

PRESIDENT LEIB: You mean the report which will be presented to our next meeting in New York?

A MEMBER: That is right; because, obviously, if we expect to take definite action at our 1950 meeting, these various individuals would have to know a good deal more about the general situation than could be learned merely from an oral report at the convention proper.

PRESIDENT LEIB: Is there a motion on that matter; the suggestion being, as you have heard, that the report of the next bowl committee be prepared prior to the convention and be available for distribution to the members?

A MEMBER: I thought Mr. Schmidt's report recommended that, did it not? That the Secretary be required to circularize that to the membership. Is that not so, Mr. Schmidt?

PRESIDENT LEIB: In that case, I presume a motion be unnecessary and the matter is covered by the report, and that the Executive Committee is, in fact, instructed to see to it that the Report of the Bowl Committee is prepared and supplied to the membership prior to the next convention.

Is there any further discussion of the Bowl matter?

The motion is before the house. Can you repeat the motion as it was made?

A MEMBER: I move that a special committee be appointed by the Chairman, with the approval of the Executive Committee, to carry out the recommendations embodied in the Bowl Committee's Report, which Mr. Schmidt presented.

PRESIDENT LEIB: I believe that motion was already seconded, was it not? Is there any further discussion on the motion?

The motion having been duly made and seconded, was put to a vote and carried.

PRESIDENT LEIB: Now, is there another motion before the house?

In that case, the next order of business is the Report of the Compliance Committee. The Chairman is Mr. Houston.

10. Report of the Constitutional Compliance Committee.

CLARENCE P. HOUSTON: Mr. President, the Report of the Compliance Committee was presented yesterday, and a copy has been filed with your Secretary, and I assume you do not wish to be burdened with the repetition of that rather lengthy document. There is little that I can add to it that would not be repetitious.

Perhaps, some comment that might be made in connection with the Report.

You are faced with this problem of a good deal of conversation and talk about alleged violations and the supposition that N.C.A.A. isn't doing anything about it. I only comment on it, again, to call to your attention that the Compliance Committee and the Panel, which are your two agencies to carry the code into effect, can only act when there is brought to their attention some facts of violations.

Secondly, I suppose we ought to be perfectly clear in our minds that the Compliance Committee and the Panel regard the Executive Committee's regulations, plus the general attitude of the member institutions, as a clear directive and

a mandate to carry on this program in accordance with the Constitution and in accordance with the Executive Committee's Regulation which may possibly result in the Association having some decisions to make at the next convention.

It is conceivable that in the next year there may be some occurrences — we hope not — that will be disagreeable to the Compliance Committee and will be disagreeable to the sufferers. But it may not be possible to avoid them.

One more point. I think that the Compliance Committee owes an extensive debt of gratitude to the members of the Association in their whole-hearted cooperation in answering what was a rather long and complicated questionnaire, and which involved, on the part of many institutions, a great deal of work. There was almost a hundred per cent compliance with that request, which, of course, was entirely voluntary on your part. I think it is indicative of general interest in the whole matter.

Now, the Compliance Committee is here, and if you have any questions, any comments, any criticisms, or even words of encouragement, the Compliance Committee would be glad to receive them.

So, if it be in order, I move that the Report, which is on file, be adopted.

PRESIDENT LEIB: You heard the motion that the Report, which is on file, be adopted. Is there a second to the motion?

Upon motion duly made and seconded, it was voted to adopt and approve the report as filed.

PRESIDENT LEIB: The next order of business is the Report of the Committee on Committees. The Chairman is Professor H. C. Willett, who will make the presentation.

11. Report of the Committee on Committees.

MR. HUGH C. WILLETT: Mr. President and members of the Association. It is my privilege to present the report of the Committee on Committees. The Committee for this year was composed of:

First District — William H. McCarter, Dartmouth College

Second District — E. LeRoy Mercer, University of Pennsylvania

Third District — Robert A. Fetzner, University of North Carolina

Fourth District — Frank G. McCormick, University of Minnesota

Fifth District — A. J. Lewandowski, University of Nebraska

Sixth District — Howard Grubbs, Texas Christian University

Seventh District — Ike J. Armstrong, University of Utah

Eighth District — William C. Ackerman, University of Calif. at L. A.

(Mr. Willett reviewed the district-rotation plan in effect on various Committees, stated the formula followed by the Committee and then presented nominations for the 1949 Committees. Upon motion duly made and seconded, the nominations were approved. The Committees are printed in the Register section of this book.)

12. Dates and Sites of 1949 Meets and Tournaments.

PRESIDENT LEIB: I will ask the Secretary to report to you on the sites and dates of tournaments.

SECRETARY WILSON: Mr. President, the following dates and sites for our 1949 meets and tournaments have been approved by the Executive Committee and are herewith submitted for action:

Wrestling: Colorado A. & M., March 25th and 26th.

Gymnastics: University of California, April 16th.

Fencing: U. S. Military Academy, March 25th and 26th.

Ice Hockey: Colorado College, March 17th, 18th and 19th.

Golf: Iowa State College, June 27th to July 2nd.

Tennis: University of Texas, June 20th - 25th.

Cross-Country: Michigan State, November 28th.

Boxing: Michigan State, April 7th, 8th, 9th.

Track and Field: University of Southern California, June 17th and 18th.

Basketball: Western playoffs in Kansas City: March 18th, 19th; Eastern play-offs in New York: March 21st, 22nd; Finals at University of Washington, March 26th.

Swimming: University of North Carolina, March 24th and 26th.

Upon motion duly made and second, the recommendations were approved.

MR. WILSON: And I will ask that the baseball dates or the report of the Baseball Committee be given by Chairman Frank McCormick.

PRESIDENT LEIB: Will Chairman Frank McCormick give the report of the Baseball Committee?

MR. McCORMICK: Mr. President, gentlemen, two years ago this Association established and set up a national championship for college baseball. The arrangements called for the first four Districts in the east to play in double elimination tournaments, and the Fifth to the Eighth in the west

to play a tournament; and the champions of the east and west to meet in a final play-off of the best two games out of three. The tournaments were very successful, from a competitive angle, and it developed a great deal of interest in college baseball throughout the United States.

It has not worked out too well financially. In the past year, the tournament has cost approximately \$20,000. There was a net loss of \$13,000, of which the National Collegiate put in \$4,000, and the eight institutions competing took a \$9,000 loss.

The Committee, in presenting its Report to the Executive Committee, said it was impossible to ask the member institutions to carry such losses in baseball. Upon the recommendation of the Baseball Coaches Association, it was suggested to the Executive Committee, and is now passed on to this Association, that a change be made in the play-off system. That is, to set up four regions of two teams each to play a championship series, providing the four winners for the finals. That is, Districts 1 and 2 would compete against each other, 3 and 4, 5 and 6, 7 and 8, establishing the four winners by June 18. These four teams, at a site to be selected later, would play June 23rd and 25th, for the title. I believe these dates cover the comparable dates of last year. With this new system, we can start off by eliminating \$5,000 of the expense, and it is believed that if a proper site can be secured, and there are two or three now being considered, that the final result will be a good turn-out and some of the regional teams should show a profit.

Mr. President, I recommend that this type of tournament be tried for the coming year, and I move the adoption of the recommendations of the Baseball Coaches Association and of your Baseball Committee.

PRESIDENT LEIB: You have heard the motion of the Chairman of the Baseball Committee. Is there a second?

Upon motion duly made and seconded, the recommendations were approved.

PRESIDENT LEIB: The Secretary has an announcement to make in regard to Committees.

SECRETARY WILSON: This question has been raised in the past: What date marks the change-over in Committee personnel? Your Executive Committee voted, I think, about a year ago, that a year's service on a committee ends January 31st. In other words, the Committees as exist continue in office until the 31st of January, and starting February 1st the new Committee members take over.

PRESIDENT LEIB: The next order of business is the Report of the Nominating Committee. I will ask John Har-

mon of Boston University to take the chair during the Report of the Nominating Committee.

CHAIRMAN HARMON: Will the Chairman of the Nominating Committee, Mr. Robert J. Kane, make your Report at this time?

13. Report of the Nominations Committee.

MR. KANE: The Nominating Committee was composed of representatives of the eight Districts, plus a Chairman, and were as follows:

First District — John M. Harmon
Second District — Robert J. Kane
Third District — H. C. Byrd
Fourth District — George A. Rider
Fifth District — A. E. Eilers
Sixth District — E. D. Mouzon
Seventh District — Louis A. Breternitz
Eighth District — Willis O. Hunter

This Committee met last night and as a result of that meeting I now offer our nomination for your approval. We nominate the following:

For President — Dr. Karl E. Leib
For Secretary-Treasurer — Kenneth L. Wilson
Vice Presidents to represent each District, follow:
First District — Lloyd P. Jordan
Second District — Robert J. Kane
Third District — Blake R. Van Leer
Fourth District — Lloyd C. Emmons
Fifth District — Earle Davis
Sixth District — C. E. Southern
Seventh District — Leo G. Provost
Eighth District — Stanley B. Freeborn
I move the adoption of this slate. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN HARMON: Are there any other nominations from the floor?

What is your pleasure?

Upon motion duly made and seconded, the nominations were approved.

CHAIRMAN HARMON: Will our new President assume the chair and the leadership of the National Collegiate Athletic Association for the next year?

PRESIDENT LEIB: Gentlemen, I am very grateful and deeply conscious of the honor that you have bestowed in asking me to carry on as your President for another year. There are many problems that have come before us. I

think we have made reasonable progress. We might, perhaps, be criticized for having moved too slowly at times. It may be that others will feel that we have moved too rapidly at times, but I do believe that a tremendous degree of progress has been made, if only in respect to the increase in interest which has been created in what the National Collegiate Athletic Association is trying to do. I am sure that with careful consideration that if we stick closely to the facts, that if we keep our tempers and use our heads we shall continue to make progress.

I am grateful for your support and very appreciative of your action.

14. Resolutions. The Resolutions Committee of Mr. Bushnell and Mr. Hamilton filed the following resolutions:
Be It Resolved that —

The Association records with keen regret the death on June 14, 1948, of Albert B. Nixon, World War I veteran and casualty; New York University graduate manager of athletics for 26 years; active member of the NCAA and its various committees for a protracted period; and in the recent past the efficient manager of its annual Eastern basketball championship tournaments. The Association shares with Albert Nixon's family and many friends the grievous loss occasioned by his passing.

The N.C.A.A. cites for outstandingly meritorious service, and names as recipients of its sincere and enthusiastic thanks, the following valued members of its sports rules committees who are now completing long periods of productive affiliation with these bodies, their further connection with such committees rendered impossible by the Association's new policy prohibiting self-succession by members:

William A. Alexander, Georgia Institute of Technology, for 14 consecutive years a member of the Football Rules Committee; the last year as an advisory member.

Dana X. Bible, University of Texas, 14 consecutive years a member of the Football Rules Committee; the last year as a special advisory member.

Willis O. Hunter, University of Southern California; 14 consecutive years a member of the Football Rules Committee; the last year as a special advisory member.

Douglas Stewart, University of Pennsylvania; member of the Association Football Rules Committee since 1935.

The Association extends hearty thanks to the University of California and Stanford University, and to the athletic

authorities of these two institutions, for hospitalities and cooperative assistance in the conduct of the Association's 43rd annual Convention in San Francisco on January 7 and 8, 1949; the N.C.A.A. further expresses its gratitude to other organizations, groups and individuals contributing to the unquestioned success of this series of meetings.

15. *Adjournment.* Upon motion duly made and seconded, the business session adjourned at 1:00 p.m.

MEETING OF THE COUNCIL

Saturday Afternoon, January 8, 1949

Members of the Council met following adjournment of the Business Session to elect the Council members-at-large and the Executive Committee for 1949. Two new members were appointed to the Executive Committee, Reaves E. Peters of the Missouri Valley Intercollegiate Athletic Association to replace Dean Sam B. Shirky of the University of Missouri and Robert A. Fetzer of the University of North Carolina to replace Norton Pritchett of the University of Virginia. Messrs. Shirky and Pritchett retired from the Committee in the normal rotation of membership.

Three new members were elected at-large, Colonel Earl H. Blaik of the U.S. Military Academy, Dr. J. H. Nichols of Oberlin College, and Captain H. H. Caldwell of the U.S. Naval Academy. Subsequently, Clarence P. Houston of Tufts College tendered his resignation as a member-at-large and Rev. John H. Murphy of the University of Notre Dame was elected to succeed him. The complete list of officers of the Association is printed in the Register section of this book.

APPENDIX I

REPORT OF THE TREASURER

National Collegiate Athletic Association

Books and records of the N.C.A.A. for the fiscal year ended 31 August 1948 were examined and audited by J. M. Brooks, C.P.A., Evanston, Ill.

(The books and records of the Association were consistently maintained on a cash recorded basis and, therefore, the statements herewith presented do not reflect unpaid dues, accrued income or unrecorded obligations. In accordance with action taken at the annual meeting of the Association held on 10 January 1948, the fiscal year of the Association was changed to end on 31 August in place of 30 November. Therefore the statements herewith submitted cover only the period of nine months ended 31 August 1948 as compared with twelve months ended 30 November 1947. — K. L. Wilson, Treasurer.)

GENERAL FUND — STATEMENT OF FUNDS 31 AUGUST 1948 — 30 NOVEMBER 1947

ASSETS		31 Aug. '48	30 Nov. '47
<i>Cash</i>			
Northern Trust Company of Chicago			
Checking Account	\$ 43,965.31	\$ 38,152.10	
Savings Account	5,156.86	5,089.06	
Farmers & Mechanics Savings Bank			
Middletown, Connecticut			
Savings Account	3,326.95	3,261.40	
	<u>\$ 52,449.12</u>	<u>\$ 46,502.56</u>	
<i>Advances</i>			
Traveling Expenses	\$ 1,920.71	\$ 1,268.31	
U. S. Olympic Association	3,700.37	2,601.65	
	<u>\$ 5,621.08</u>	<u>\$ 3,869.96</u>	
<i>Investments</i>			
\$4,000.00 U.S. Government 2% Treasury			
Bonds of 1951-53, dated 15 September			
1943, due 15 September 1953—at cost....	\$ 4,000.00	\$ 4,000.00	
\$21,625.00 U.S. Government Savings			
Bonds Series F, dated January, 1945,			
due January, 1957—redemption value			
31 August 1948 \$16,586.37—at cost	16,002.50	16,002.50	
	<u>\$ 20,002.50</u>	<u>\$ 20,002.50</u>	
Total Assets	<u>\$ 78,072.70</u>	<u>\$ 70,375.02</u>	

LIABILITIES AND SURPLUS

<i>Accounts Payable</i>			
Employees' Withholding Tax collected			
and unpaid	\$ 151.24	\$ 90.05	
U. S. Olympic Association Contribution....	2,988.10	—	

	31 Aug. '48	30 Nov. '47
<i>Surplus</i>		
Balance 30 November, 1947	\$ 70,284.97	\$ 70,284.97
Excess of Receipts over Disbursements for nine months ended 31 August 1948, per Exhibit "B"	4,648.39	—
Balance — 31 August 1948	74,933.36	—
Total Liabilities and Surplus	\$ 78,072.70	\$ 70,375.02

CASH RECEIPTS

<i>Cash Receipts</i>		
Dues Collected	\$ 1,935.00	\$ 15,390.00
Meets and Tournaments		
Boxing	\$ 2,243.19	\$ 9,289.37
Fencing		33.20
Baseball	8,337.29	9,139.10
Basketball	62,856.11	61,635.10
Swimming	1,919.82	215.80
Track and Field		4,338.64
Wrestling	4,208.74	60.12
Gymnastics	261.61	—
	\$ 79,826.76	\$ 84,711.33
Royalties from Publications		
Basketball Rules	\$ 2,293.48	\$ 1,588.04
Football and other Rules	—	13,566.05
Advertising	5,000.00	—
	\$ 7,293.48	\$ 15,154.09
Donation		
American Football Coaches Association	\$ 500.00	—
Interest		
Savings Accounts	\$ 133.35	\$ 127.27
Total Operating Receipts	\$ 89,688.59	\$115,382.69
Other Receipts		
N.C.A.A. Contributions to Olympic Fund	\$ 89,227.73	\$ 6,770.91
Total Cash Receipts	\$178,916.32	\$122,153.60

CASH DISBURSEMENTS

<i>Rules Committees</i>		
Basketball	\$ 1,655.21	\$ 1,278.23
Football	5,997.33	4,665.09
Ice Hockey	1,166.71	309.54
Swimming	1,476.30	2,875.39
Boxing	199.55	46.38
Wrestling	590.99	694.72
Track	1,086.17	1,111.60
Baseball	961.55	119.81
Fencing	135.73	147.33

Gymnastics	379.09	682.57
LaCrosse	—	157.47
	\$ 13,648.63	\$ 12,088.13

Other Committees

Executive Committee	\$ 1,926.77	\$ 2,208.26
Eligibility Committee	19.35	—
Special Meetings	294.30	648.67
Constitutional Compliance Committee	1,000.75	792.02
Council	—	210.56
Olympic Committee	—	231.01
	\$ 3,241.17	\$ 4,090.52

General Expense

President's and Vice President's Expense	\$ —	\$ 106.75
Executive Office Salaries		
Secretary-Treasurer	2,250.00	500.00
Executive Assistant	2,687.59	3,109.36
Secretarial Assistants	3,046.07	2,539.00
Convention Expense	2,178.16	1,522.01
Membership Dues	102.00	585.00
Printing	2,632.50	2,057.49
Postage	710.27	562.07
Office Supplies and Expense	555.92	433.49
Telephone and Telegraph	867.16	542.24
Miscellaneous Expense	424.97	190.90
Premium-Fidelity Bond	25.00	25.00
Rent of Office	900.00	1,200.00
Traveling and Entertainment	1,525.30	2,453.29
Office Equipment	761.16	606.22
Professional Services	225.00	327.50
	\$ 18,891.10	\$ 16,760.32

Other Expense

Meets and Tournaments		
Boxing	\$ —	\$ 3,895.19
Baseball	—	14,021.51
Basketball	31,376.68	33,000.00
Swimming	—	23.12
Golf	—	1,900.21
Cross Country 1946 and 1947 Deficits	1,432.30	—
National Collegiate Athletic Bureau	9,000.00	10,000.00
National Basketball Coaches Association	1,685.24	1,460.48
Standards for Facilities on Physical Education Association	—	84.30
Contribution to U.S. Olympic Fund — 90% of Swimming and Wrestling Tournament Receipts	5,765.08	—
	\$ 49,259.30	\$ 64,384.81
Total Operating Disbursements	\$ 85,040.20	\$ 97,323.78

Miscellaneous

N.C.A.A. Contributions paid to Olympic Fund	\$ 86,239.63	\$ 6,770.91
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Total Cash Disbursements.....	\$171,279.83	\$104,094.69
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SUMMARY

Total Cash Receipts — as above	\$180,916.32	\$129,153.60
Total Cash Disbursements — as above	173,279.83	111,094.69
Excess of Cash Receipts over Disbursements	\$ 7,636.49	\$ 18,058.91
Representing —		
Operating Surplus	\$ 4,648.39	\$ 18,058.91
Contributions Due		
U.S. Olympic Association	2,988.10	—
	\$ 7,636.49	\$ 18,058.91

FINANCIAL REPORT OF 1948 BASEBALL CHAMPIONSHIPS

Playoffs and Final Games

Receipts:

N.C.A.A. Grant	\$4,000.00
Second District Playoff (10%)	87.00
Third District Playoff (10%)	182.89
Fourth District Playoff (10%)	142.61
National Tournament (net)	4,246.24
Eastern Playoffs (net)	1,817.14
Western Playoffs (net)	647.26
Total Receipts	\$11,123.14

Disbursements:

Expenses of National Committee	\$ 825.17
Team Awards	332.40
Yale University roundtrip railroad fare and per diem allowance New Haven-Kalamazoo	2,136.24
Southern California roundtrip railroad fare and per diem allowance Los Angeles-Kalamazoo	4,082.04
Yale University roundtrip railroad fare and per diem New Haven-Winston-Salem (\$1539.12)	615.32*
Lafayette College roundtrip railroad fare and per diem Easton-Winston-Salem (\$1459.44)	587.06*
Univ. of North Carolina roundtrip railroad fare and per diem Raleigh-Winston-Salem (\$614.16)	240.84*
Univ. of Illinois roundtrip railroad fare and per diem Champaign-Winston-Salem (\$1765.44)	707.47*
Southern California roundtrip railroad fare and per diem Los Angeles-Denver (\$2662.56)	606.71*

Colorado State roundtrip railroad fare and per diem Greeley-Denver (\$806.40)	183.61*
Oklahoma A. & M. roundtrip railroad fare and per diem Stillwater-Denver (\$1610.28)	365.62*
Baylor University roundtrip railroad fare and per diem Waco-Denver (\$1936.08)	440.66*

\$11,123.14

*Pro-rated share of receipts. Figures in parenthesis denote actual expenses.

FINANCIAL REPORT OF 1948 BASKETBALL CHAMPIONSHIPS

PLAYOFFS AND FINAL GAME

Western Playoffs

Municipal Auditorium, Kansas City, Missouri, March 19 - 20

Receipts:

Ticket Sales and Taxes Collected	\$ 37,590.00
Program Receipts	3,197.00
Total Receipts	\$ 40,787.00

Disbursements:

Promotion Expense	
Publicity Posters	\$ 93.02
Other Advertising	75.06
Postage	18.00
Telephone and Telegraph	27.69
Clerical Expense	15.00
Manager's Expenses	104.50
Headquarters	78.50
	\$ 412.31

Expenses for Officials

Fees	\$ 720.00
Expenses	297.15

\$ 1,017.15

Games Expenses

Expenses for competing teams	\$ 5,911.84
Equipment, balls and trophies	88.98
Watches	1,351.89
Watch tabs, awards	297.18
Motion Pictures	528.00
Building & Grounds, rental, etc.	3,504.83
Program printing, commissions, etc.	2,407.05

Federal and state tax collected	\$ 14,089.76
	\$ 6,766.20

Total Disbursements	\$ 22,285.43
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Net Receipts	\$ 18,501.57
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EASTERN PLAYOFFS AND FINAL GAME

Madison Square Garden, New York City, March 18, 20 and 23

Receipts:

Ticket Sales	\$106,744.45
Sale of Broadcasting Rights	4,075.00
Total	\$110,819.45
Less N.Y. City gross receipts tax	221.64

\$110,597.81

Disbursements:

Expenses of competing teams	\$ 11,941.44
Committee Expenses	
Transportation, hotel, etc.	2,517.70
Motion Pictures	765.00

\$ 15,224.14

Trophies and prizes	3,369.92
Game Expenses	
Services A. B. Nixon	\$ 350.00
Officials fees and expenses	1,907.60
Special Force Personnel	3,738.63
Preparation and Cleaning	1,819.15
Ticket Printing	469.20
Basketballs	20.34
Misc. Game Expense	75.00
Expense Advance Sale	92.78
Tax on Tickets	79.02
Public Liability Insurance	255.00
Public Address system	75.00
Marquee Signs	120.00
Spotlights	60.00
Payroll taxes	241.34
Compensation Insurance	151.44
Telephone, schedules, stationery, etc.	462.87
Preliminary luncheons, post-game enter, etc	1,181.72

\$ 11,604.90

Total Disbursements

\$ 30,198.96

Balance per contract

80,398.45

Less 50% rent

40,199.42

Net Receipts

\$ 40,199.43

Summary

Receipts:

Western Playoffs, Kansas City, Mo.	\$18,501.57
Eastern Playoff and Final Game, N.Y.	40,199.43
Playoff Fifth District	5,867.00
Playoff Sixth District	759.20

\$65,327.20

Disbursements:

Selection Committee Expenses	
District 2	\$28.62

District 3	23.19
District 6	96.96
District 7	76.39
	\$ 225.16

Movie Film N.C.A.A. Library	820.00
Watches and tabs officials	137.69
Tax on tickets	25.76
Walter Byers, Expenses	100.03
Reaves Peters Exp. meeting Chicago...	61.00
Secretarial Service	100.00
Telephone and Telegraph	126.22
Reaves Peters fee, Manager	350.00
Publicity, Reaves Peters expenses	100.00
Committee, General Expense and travel	403.00
Headquarters expenses and entertain...	125.00

\$ 2,573.86

Balance

\$62,753.34

Distribution of Net Receipts

To Competing Teams:

University of Kentucky	\$ 5,098.71
Baylor University	5,098.71
College of Holy Cross	4,314.29
Kansas State College	4,314.29
University of Washington	3,137.67
University of Michigan	3,137.67
Columbia University	3,137.67
University of Wyoming	3,137.67

Balance to N.C.A.A.

31,376.66 \$62,753.34

FINANCIAL REPORT OF 1948 BOXING CHAMPIONSHIPS

University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin, April 1-3

Receipts:

Ticket Sales	\$30,923.19
Federal Tax Collected	6,476.70
Entry Fees	142.00
Program Receipts	
Sales	\$ 3,102.75
Advertising	243.72

3,346.47

Cash Over — Ticket Sales

.40

Total Receipts

\$40,888.76

Disbursements:

Promotion Expense	
Entry Blanks and Preliminary	
Announcements	\$ 99.43
Publicity Folders and Posters	103.88
Other Advertising	125.00
Supplies	90.50
Clerical Expense	195.00
Postage	126.14
Telephone and Telegraph	125.00
Meetings (Committee, Press, etc.)	142.00
Coaches dinner, Entertainment	492.85

\$ 1,499.80

Ticket and Administration Expense		
Printing Tickets	\$ 656.22	
Commissions (Ticket Agencies, etc.)	100.00	
Ticket Sellers & Ticket Takers	485.00	
Clerical Expense	220.00	
Bank Charges (Exchanges, etc.)	5.00	
Federal Taxes	6,476.70	\$ 7,942.92

Games Committee and Officials Expense		
Officials Fees and Expenses		1,078.15
Expenses of Games Committee		1,213.13

Games Expense:		
Awards — Medals, Certificates and Cups	\$ 561.44	
Equipment	716.10	
Motion Pictures and Permanent Records	218.39	
Training Room	175.00	
Public Address, Lights, Electrician	53.45	
Buildings & Grounds Expense	250.00	
Police, Guards, Parking, Ushers, etc.	463.00	
Program Printing, Commissions, etc.	1,616.73	
Meals and Hotel Expense	2,303.00	
Medical	100.00	
Timer	20.00	
Announcers	50.00	
Local Transportation	195.80	\$ 6,722.91

Total Disbursements	\$18,456.91	
Net Receipts	\$22,431.85	

FINANCIAL REPORT OF 1948 GOLF CHAMPIONSHIPS

Stanford University, Stanford University, California

June 27 to July 3

Receipts:		
Ticket Sales	\$ 894.91	
Entry Fees	560.00	
Programs	101.62	
Total Receipts	\$1,556.53	

Disbursements:		
Promotion Expense:		
Entry blanks, folders, mailing	\$ 127.85	
Western Union and telephone	49.53	
Clerical help	30.00	
Contestant and official badges	23.25	
Preparation of Scorer's sheets	35.00	
Caddy numerals	14.28	
News Service Directors and Press Entertainment	252.61	\$ 532.52

Ticket and Administration Expense:		
Printing Tickets	\$ 60.63	
Ticket Sellers	272.51	
Parking stickers and badges for officials, employees, and press	125.27	\$ 458.41

Games Expense:		
Trophies and medals	\$ 179.37	
Golf Committees Expenses (Payseur)	323.37	
Scoreboard — News Service	54.50	
Police and Gallery Attendants	1,770.83	
Program Printing	246.67	\$2,574.74

Total Disbursements	\$3,565.67	
Deficit	\$2,009.14	

FINANCIAL REPORT OF 1948 SWIMMING CHAMPIONSHIPS

University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan, March 26 and 27

Receipts:		
Ticket Sales	\$2,661.76	
Entry Fees	272.00	
Program Receipts:		
Sales	\$ 105.55	
Advertising	186.64	292.19
Federal Tax Collected		532.24
Total Receipts	\$3,758.19	

Disbursements:		
Promotion Expense:		
Clerical Services	\$ 64.75	
Postage and Mimeographing	22.08	\$ 86.83
Ticket and Administration Expense:		
Ticket Seller	\$ 5.00	
Commission, selling programs	21.12	
Printing, Tickets and programs	785.20	
Federal Taxes	532.24	\$1,343.56

Games Expense:		
Medals	\$ 322.48	
Ushers, Ticket Takers, etc.	75.00	
Hotel for official	10.50	\$ 407.98

Total Disbursements	\$1,838.37	
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Net Receipts	\$1,919.82	
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Distribution of Net Receipts

10% to N.C.A.A. Treasury	\$ 191.98	
90% to U.S. Olympic Fund	1,727.84	
		\$1,919.82

FINANCIAL REPORT OF 1948 TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIPS

University of California at Los Angeles, California, June 21 - 25

Receipts:		
Ticket Sales	\$4,007.11	
Federal Tax Collected	938.34	
Entry Fees	450.00	
Sale of Used Balls	97.00	

Television	500.00	
Food Sales, Concession	100.00	
Housing of Participants	373.00	
Program Receipts:		
Sales	\$ 138.80	
Advertising	1,556.72	1,695.52
Total Receipts		\$8,160.97

Disbursements:

Promotion Expense:		
Entry blanks and announcements	\$ 101.96	
Publicity Folders and Posters	45.00	
Supplies	14.01	
Postage	58.50	\$ 219.47

Ticket and Administration Expense:		
Printing Tickets	\$ 206.00	
Clerical Expense	16.22	
Federal Taxes	938.34	\$1,160.56

Travel Expenses of Officials, Players etc. during tournament		\$ 114.90
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Games Expense:		
Awards	\$ 213.26	
Tennis Balls	497.13	
Motion Pictures and Permanent Records	78.80	
Housing	25.00	
Public Address	100.00	
Buildings and Grounds Expense	3,210.23	
Canvas Rental	190.50	
Ticket Sellers and Takers, also cleanup crew	987.78	
Program Printing	1,380.89	
Banquet and Food	722.35	
Court Surfacing	762.00	\$8,167.94

Total Disbursements		\$9,662.87
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Deficit		\$1,501.90
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FINANCIAL REPORT OF 1948 TRACK & FIELD CHAMPIONSHIPS

University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, June 18 and 19

Receipts

Ticket Sales	\$15,221.16	
Program Receipts:		
Sales	1,782.75	
Advertising	1,765.00	
Miscellaneous	71.40	
Federal Tax Collected	3,276.86	
Total Receipts		\$22,117.17

Disbursements:

Promotion Expense		
Entry blanks, announcements	\$ 859.93	
Publicity forms, press, etc.	649.61	
Supplies	107.56	
Clerical expense	175.81	
Telegrams, miscellaneous	22.25	

Postage	330.48	
Promotion meetings, entertainment	114.45	
Newspaper subscriptions	60.88	

\$ 2,370.97

Ticket and Administration Expenses		
Printing tickets	\$ 686.04	
Commissions	94.40	
Sellers, Ticket takers, etc.	694.11	
Clerical Expense	100.00	
Administrative assistance	100.00	
Bank charges	14.82	
Federal Tax	3,308.36	

\$ 5,092.34

Games Expense		
Officials fees and expenses	\$ 302.31	
Awards	419.94	
Equipment	75.30	
Motion pictures and permanent records	260.30	
Training room and attendants salaries	259.07	
Miscellaneous	4.00	
Public Address	163.27	
Building & Grounds supplies & labor	1,597.28	
Program Printing & commissions	2,523.83	
Press box refreshments	87.05	
Printed scoring forms	109.30	
Comp. tax, dinner, miscellaneous	420.50	

\$ 6,222.15

\$13,685.46

Net Receipts	\$ 8,431.71
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Distribution of Net Receipts

Pro-rated to Institutions for		
Travel of point-winners	\$ 6,343.90	
Balance to N.C.A.A.	2,087.81	

10% to N.C.A.A. Treasury	208.78	
90% to U.S. Olympic Association	\$ 1,879.03	

\$ 2,087.81

FINANCIAL REPORT OF 1948 WRESTLING CHAMPIONSHIPS

Lehigh University, Bethlehem, Pa., March 19 and 20

Receipts:

Ticket Sales	\$7,416.15	
Entry Fees	228.00	

Total Receipts	\$7,644.15
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Disbursements:

Promotion Expenses		
Advertising	\$ 10.64	
Copies of official drawing inserts (3000)	100.00	

Misc. printing	23.75	
Telephone and telegraph	4.67	
Secretarial work	50.00	
Stamps, Misc. office supplies	45.45	
Entry blanks	30.00	\$ 264.51
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Ticket and Administration Expenses		
Ticket Sellers, Takers	\$ 85.00	
Printing tickets	83.36	
Score sheets, special tickets	18.50	
Ushers and Supervisors	100.00	
Tax	1,254.69	\$1,541.55
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Games Expenses		
Police (campus)	\$ 105.00	
Police (military)	45.00	
Exit tenders	32.00	
Janitor	10.00	
Clean mat cover	26.45	
Public address system	75.00	
Medals, ribbons, cases	272.80	
Anklets, discs, flags, misc	33.76	
Score board and signs	7.41	
Advance information bulletin	60.00	
Officials	474.54	
Trophies	133.51	
Films	76.80	\$1,352.27
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Total Disbursements		\$3,158.33
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Net Receipts		\$4,485.82
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<i>Distribution of Net Receipts</i>		
10% to N.C.A.A. Treasury	\$ 448.58	
90% to U.S. Olympic Fund	4,037.24	\$4,485.82
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APPENDIX II

CONSTITUTION OF THE NATIONAL COLLEGIATE ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION

(Revised and adopted at the 42nd annual convention held in New York City, January 10, 1948.)

ARTICLE I.

The name of this organization shall be "The National Collegiate Athletic Association."

ARTICLE II.

PURPOSES

The purposes of this Association are:

- (1) The upholding of the principle of institutional control of, and responsibility for, all collegiate sports.
- (2) The stimulation and improvement of intramural and intercollegiate athletic sports.
- (3) The promotion of physical exercise among the students of the educational institutions of the United States.
- (4) The establishment of a uniform law of amateurism and of principles of amateur sports.
- (5) The encouragement of the adoption by its constituent members of strict eligibility rules to comply with satisfactory standards of scholarship, amateur standing, and good sportsmanship.
- (6) The formulation, copyrighting, and publication of rules of play for the government of collegiate sports.
- (7) The supervision of the regulation and conduct, by its constituent members, of intercollegiate sports in regional and national collegiate athletic contests, and the preservation of collegiate athletic records.
- (8) In general, the study of the various phases of competitive athletics, physical training, and allied problems, the establishment of standards for amateur sports, and the promotion of the adoption of recommended measures, to the end that the colleges and universities of the United States may maintain their athletic activities on a high plane and may make efficient use of sports for character building.

ARTICLE III.

PRINCIPLES FOR THE CONDUCT OF INTERCOLLEGIATE ATHLETICS

Section 1. Principle of Amateurism. An amateur sportsman is one who engages in sports for the physical, mental or social benefits he derives therefrom, and to whom the sport is an avocation. Any College athlete who takes or is promised pay in any form for participation in athletics does not meet this definition of an amateur.

Section 2. Principle of Institutional Control and Responsibility. The control and responsibility for the conduct of both intercollegiate and intramural athletics shall, in the last analysis, be exercised by the institution itself.

Section 3. Principle of Sound Academic Standards. Athletes shall be admitted to the institution on the same basis as any other students and shall be required to observe and maintain the same academic standards.

Section 4. Principles Governing Financial Aids to Athletes. Financial aids in the form of scholarships, fellowships or otherwise, even though originating from sources other than persons on whom the recipient may be naturally or legally dependent for support, shall be permitted without loss of eligibility

- (a) if approved and awarded on the basis of need by the regular agency established in the recipient's institution for granting of aids to all students, provided, however, that the aid thus awarded shall not exceed the amount of tuition for instruction and for stated incidental institution fees, or
- (b) if approved and awarded on the basis of qualifications in which high scholarship on the part of the recipient is the major factor and such award is made by the regular agency established by the awarding institution for the making of such awards, provided, however, that the existence of such scholarship, fellowship or other aid and its terms are announced in an official publication of such institution, or
- (c) if awarded on the basis of qualifications of which athletic ability is not one, and the existence of such scholarship, fellowship or other aid and its terms are announced in an official publication of the institution.

Any student receiving aid permissible under (b) or (c) shall, however, not be awarded aid under (a) except to the extent that the aid awarded him under (b) or (c), or both, falls short of that permissible under (a).

In all cases the agency making the award of aid shall give the recipient a written statement of the amount, duration, conditions and terms thereof.

The acceptance of financial aid not permitted by the provisions of this section shall render the recipient ineligible for intercollegiate athletic competition.

- (d) Any scholarship or other aid to an athlete shall be awarded only through a regular agency approved by the institution for the granting of aid to all students.
- (e) No athlete shall be deprived of financial aids permitted by paragraphs (a) (b) and (c) of this section because of failure to participate in intercollegiate athletics.
- (f) Compensation of an athlete for employment shall be commensurate with the service rendered.
- (g) No one shall be denied student aid because he is an athlete.
- (h) Nothing herein shall, however, be construed as a disapproval of indirect aids in the form of benefits reasonably incidental to actual participation in intercollegiate athletics, such as medical attention, meals on sanctioned trips, and during officially-sanctioned practice periods while the institution is not in session, and one meal per day while on the home campus during the season of the sport in which the recipient is engaged.

Section 5. Principle Governing Recruiting. No member of an athletic staff or other official representative of athletic interests shall solicit the attendance at his institution of any prospective student with the offer of financial aid or equivalent inducements. This, however, shall not be deemed to prohibit such staff member or other representative from giving information regarding aids permissible under Section 4.

ARTICLE IV. MEMBERSHIP

Section 1. Eligibility for Membership. Colleges, universities and other institutions of learning in the United States with acceptable academic standards which accept and observe the Principles set forth in Article III of this Constitution are eligible for membership in this Association.

Section 2. Conditions and Obligations of Membership. The members of this Association severally agree: (1) to administer their athletic programs in accord with the provisions of this Constitution; (2) to schedule intercollegiate contests only with institutions which conduct their athletic programs in conformity with the Principles set forth in Article III of this Constitution; (3) to establish and maintain high standards of personal honor, eligibility, and fair play.

Section 3. Classes of Membership.

Membership shall be of the following classes:

- (a) Active.
- (b) Allied.
- (c) Associate.
- (d) Affiliated.

(a) Active members shall consist of colleges and universities duly elected under, and conforming to, the provisions of this constitution.

(b) Allied members shall consist of athletic conferences of colleges and universities duly elected under, and conforming to, the provisions of this constitution.

(c) Associate members shall consist of institutions of learning or groups and associations of such institutions, not included among the colleges and universities eligible to active membership, duly elected under, and conforming to, the provisions of this constitution.

(d) Affiliated members shall consist of groups and associations intimately related to intercollegiate athletics in their functioning and purposes, but failing by their nature to qualify for other classes of membership.

Section 4. Election to Membership. The Association shall prescribe the procedure by which eligibility for, and election to, membership shall be effected.

Section 5. Annual Dues of Members.

(a) The annual dues of active members shall be twenty-five dollars for institutions whose undergraduate male enrollment is less than 750; fifty dollars for institutions whose undergraduate male enrollment is from 750 to 1500; seventy-five dollars for institutions whose undergraduate male enrollment is from 1501 to 2500; one hundred dollars for institutions whose undergraduate male enrollment is more than 2500.

(b) The annual dues of allied members shall be twenty-five dollars, but no dues shall be required of an allied member when all of its constituents are active members of this Association.

(c) The annual dues of associate members shall be ten dollars.

(d) No dues shall be required of affiliated members.

Section 6. Termination of Membership.

(a) The membership of any *active* member failing to maintain the acceptable scholastic and/or athletic standards required of applicants for membership may be terminated by the vote of two-thirds of the delegates present at an annual convention, provided:

- (1) Notice of intention to move such termination, stating the grounds on which such motion will be based, is given in writing to the secretary of this Association, and to the president of such active member institution, not less than four months prior to the convention;
- (2) The Executive Committee approves the presentation of such motion to the convention; and
- (3) Such notice is included in the official notice of the convention.

(b) If any member of an athletic conference is found to be ineligible for active membership in this Association, such conference shall be ineligible for allied membership, and the membership of any such conference, previously elected to allied membership, shall be terminated.

(c) The membership of any active, allied, or associate member failing to pay the annual dues for two successive years shall be terminated.

ARTICLE V.

ORGANIZATION

A. ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANIZATION

Section 1. Council.

The government and general direction of the affairs of the Association in the interim between conventions shall be committed to a Council, which shall be elected at the annual convention of the Association for a term of one year. The Council shall be constituted as follows:

- (a) One representative from each of the eight geographical districts to be elected from the faculty.
- (b) Seven members at large to be elected by the Council.
- (c) The president and the secretary-treasurer as ex-officio members.

For the transaction of business, a quorum shall consist of a majority of the members of the Council. The Council shall meet as follows:

- (1) Immediately after election.
- (2) At the time of the annual convention, prior to the business session thereof.
- (3) At such other times as the president may direct.

Section 2. Executive Committee.

An Executive Committee of seven shall be elected by the Council immediately following the close of the annual convention to serve for one year under the general instructions of the Council. The president and the secretary-treasurer shall be ex-officio members of the Executive Committee. For the transaction of business a quorum shall consist of a majority of the members of the Executive Committee.

The Executive Committee shall represent the Council and is empowered to transact the business and direct the affairs of the Association, during the period between conventions. It may transact such part of said business as it may deem wise by correspondence—such action, however, to be noted by the secretary in his minutes and reported to the Council and the Association at the annual convention or any prior

meeting. It shall adopt a budget for the current fiscal year as soon as possible after the close of the business session of each annual convention. It shall render a report of its proceedings to the Council prior to the business session of the annual convention.

The Executive Committee shall have power to adopt Executive Regulations not inconsistent with the provisions of this Constitution.

The Executive Committee, prior to the annual convention, shall appoint a Committee to Nominate Officers, and a Committee on Committees, who shall report to the convention, through the Council, nominees for officers and for the committees of the Association, respectively, for the ensuing year. It shall also appoint such other administrative committees as may be necessary for executing the provisions of this Constitution.

In case of a vacancy occurring among the officers of the Association, on the Council, the Executive Committee, or other committees of the Association, the Executive Committee by a majority vote may fill the vacancy. The person so elected shall serve until the next annual convention following his election.

Section 3. Officers.

(a) Designation of officers.

The officers of this Association shall consist of a president, eight vice-presidents (one from each athletic district), and a secretary-treasurer.

(b) Election of Officers.

The officers of the Association shall be elected at the business session of the annual convention.

(c) Duties of Officers.

(1) *President.* The president shall preside at the meeting of the Association, the Executive Committee, and the Council. He shall call a meeting of the Council or of the Executive Committee whenever necessary, and a meeting of the Association when requested in writing by ten or more of the active members. The president shall call a meeting of the district vice-presidents immediately following their election at the annual convention and discuss their duties with them. In the absence of the president, or in case he is incapacitated from serving, one of the vice-presidents to be chosen by him (or in case of the president's disability, by the Executive Committee), shall take his place and perform his duties.

(2) *Vice-Presidents.* Each vice-president shall represent the president in his district. He shall act as an arbitrator, to whom charges and rumors of infraction within his district of the provisions of this constitution may be referred. He shall appoint an advisory committee of three or more to assist in the performance of his duties. He shall carefully observe the conduct of intercollegiate athletics within his district and shall render a report in writing to the annual convention on the conditions of athletics in his district, with such suggestions and recommendations as he deems advisable. He shall determine the eligibility of applicants for membership within his district as provided in Article IV, Section 4 of this constitution, and shall perform such other duties as the president may designate.

(3) *Secretary-Treasurer.* The secretary-treasurer shall keep records of the meetings of the Association, the Council, and the Executive Committee. He shall report to the Association at each annual con-

vention the proceedings of the Executive Committee and the Council during the preceding year. He shall print such matter as the Association, the Council, or the Executive Committee may direct.

He shall have charge of all funds of the Association, and shall submit at the annual convention a detailed report of all receipts and disbursements, during the preceding fiscal year ending August thirty-first, which, after being audited, shall be printed in the annual *Proceedings*. This report shall be in such form as to facilitate a comparison of the items of income and expenditure in connection with the various activities of the Association during the fiscal year just concluded, with the corresponding items for the preceding year.

He shall present a proposed operating budget for the ensuing year at the business session of the annual convention for the information of the members and for purposes of general discussion. The Executive Committee shall adopt a budget for the then current fiscal year at its first meeting after the close of the business session of the convention.

B. DISTRICT ORGANIZATION.

Section 1. For the purpose of facilitating the work of this Association, the United States shall be divided into eight athletic districts as follows:

1. Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut.
2. New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, West Virginia, Puerto Rico, U. S. Naval Academy.
3. Maryland (excepting U. S. Naval Academy), District of Columbia, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi, Louisiana, Georgia, Alabama, Florida.
4. Illinois, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, and University of Iowa.
5. Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Kansas, Nebraska, Oklahoma, Iowa (excepting University of Iowa), University of Colorado.
6. Texas, Arizona, Arkansas, and University of New Mexico.
7. Wyoming, Colorado (excepting University of Colorado), Utah, Montana (excepting State University of Montana), New Mexico (excepting University of New Mexico).
8. California, Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Nevada, Territory of Hawaii, and State University of Montana.

ARTICLE VI. MEETINGS

Section 1. Annual Convention.

There shall be an annual convention of this Association during the last week of December or the first week of January, at such time and place as the Council may determine.

Section 2. Special Meetings.

Special meetings of the Association may be called by a majority vote of the Council, or by the president when requested in writing by ten or more active members.

Section 3. Quorum.

Thirty active members represented as prescribed in this constitution shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business of the Association.

Section 4. Representation at Meeting.

Each active and allied member shall be entitled to one vote and may be represented at the annual convention and at special meetings by from one to three accredited delegates.

Each associate and affiliated member shall be entitled to one delegate without voting power.

Members, as well as non-member institutions, are authorized to send visiting delegates who shall be without voting power and shall not actively participate in the business proceedings of the Association.

Section 5. Certification and Voting of Delegates.

Delegates shall be certified to the secretary as entitled to represent the member in question by the proper executive officers of their institutions or organizations.

In case an active or allied member is represented by more than one delegate, each delegate shall be entitled to cast a fractional vote which shall be in proportion to the number of delegates present representing his institution or organization.

Whenever the Association takes a formal ballot, either written or viva voce, on any question, the names of the delegates as they vote will be checked by the Committee on Credentials in order to verify the authority of the voter. Only accredited and not visiting delegates may vote, and not more than three representatives of either an active or an allied member may share in a proportional vote as defined in the preceding paragraph. Voting by proxy is not allowed. The same delegate may represent both an active and an allied member (that is, a college and a conference) on presenting proper credentials.

ARTICLE VII. COMMITTEES

Section 1. Nomination of Committees.

The Committee on Committees shall report to the annual convention nominees for the following committees:

- (a) *Rules Committees*: (1) Football; (2) Soccer; (3) Basketball; (4) Swimming; (5) Boxing; (6) Track and Field; (7) Wrestling; (8) Hockey; (9) Fencing; (10) Gymnastics; (11) Lacrosse.
- (b) *Other Committees*: (1) Publication; (2) Preservation of College Athletic Records; (3) Tennis; (4) Golf; (5) Small Colleges; (6) Eligibility; (7) Olympic Fund Committee; (8) Baseball.

Section 2. Election of Committees.

Nominations for the committees listed in Section 1 shall be submitted at the business session of the annual convention. Other nominations may be made from the floor. In the event of a contest a formal

ballot shall be taken (either written or viva voce as determined by the convention) as provided in Article VI, Section 5.

Section 3. Reports of Committees.

The chairman of each committee shall report annually to the Council in writing the activities of his committee during the year.

Section 4. Publication of Rules.

Rules of play prepared by any of the rules committees shall be submitted to the Publication Committee, and on approval by the Executive Committee shall be published. Rules committees may, with the approval of the Executive Committee, arrange with other national organizations for the publication of joint rules.

ARTICLE VIII.

AMENDMENTS

This constitution may be amended at any annual convention by a two-thirds vote of the delegates present and voting; provided that the proposed amendment shall have been submitted in writing to the secretary of the Association at least three weeks before the convention meets; and further provided that a copy of the proposed amendment shall have been duly sent to all members of the Association.

EXECUTIVE REGULATIONS

The executive regulations constitute a body of rulings covering the conduct of the business of the Association for which specific provisions may not have been made in the constitution.

I.

Order of Business (At Convention)

At meetings of this Association, the order of business shall be as follows:

- (1) Reading of minutes of previous meeting;
- (2) Appointment of a Committee on Credentials;
- (3) Reports of officers and committees;
- (4) Miscellaneous business;
- (5) Election of officers and committees;
- (6) Adjournment.

II.

Regulations Governing Conduct of National Tournaments or Meets

Section 1. The conduct of national tournaments and meets, held under the auspices of this Association, shall be under the control and supervision of the Rules Committee, if any, in the sport involved. The Rules Committee may appoint a tournament or meet committee to supervise actively the conduct of the tournament or meet.

In sports for which there is no rules committee appointed by this Association, such tournaments or meets, if any, shall be under the control and supervision of a committee appointed by the Association. Such committee may appoint a tournament or meet committee to supervise actively the conduct of the meet or tournament.

Section 2. Eligibility. The Committee on Eligibility shall have full responsibility and authority in all matters pertaining to the eligibility of athletes competing in the various tournaments and meets conducted by the Association, and shall apply the rules of eligibility established by the Association covering such participation.

Section 3. Limitation of Entries. The tournament or meet committee conducting any National Collegiate Athletic Association tournament or meet may limit the number of entries or reject any application for entry in any such tournament or meet to the end that the competition therein shall best promote the welfare and interest of the sport involved.

Institutions eligible to enter meets and tournaments of the Association are limited to those members, paid up and in good standing as of the first of the calendar year.

Section 4. Financial Reports. Reports covering the financial details of each championship meet or tournament shall be submitted to the treasurer of the Association as soon as possible following the conclusion of such meet or tournament and must bear the certification both of the chairman in direct charge of the meet or tournament and that of the rules committee chairman concerned with that particular sport. The reports are to be submitted on a form drafted and supplied by the treasurer, and are to be published as promptly as it is feasible to do so.

Chairmen of committees in those sports in which championship meets or tournaments are conducted, and persons in direct charge of such meets or tournaments, shall exercise all possible economy with respect to the payment of expenses of competitors and with respect to all other expenditures.

Section 5. Distribution of Receipts. The income from championship meets and tournaments shall be applied and distributed as follows:

(1) To pay the expenses of conducting and promoting the meet or tournament.

(2) Ten per cent of the net receipts (after deducting the expenses specified in Subdivision 1) shall be paid to the general fund of the Association.

(3) The balance of net receipts, up to the amount of the traveling expenses of competitors, may be prorated among the competing institutions. Such traveling expenses shall be limited to first class railroad fare and standard (lower berth) Pullman, with no coverage for hotel bills, meals and other expenses. In the case of track and field championships the prorating for payment of traveling expenses shall be limited to point winners in the meet.

(4) Any balance of net receipts remaining (after deduction of items specified in Subdivisions 1, 2 and 3) shall be paid to the treasurer of the Association and distributed by him as follows:

a. To repay to the general fund of the Association the amount of any deficit incurred in previous years in the sport involved.

b. If any balance remains, fifty per cent thereof shall be paid to the general fund of the Association, and fifty per cent may be prorated to the competing institutions, on a basis determined by the rules committee of the sport and approved by the Executive Committee.

Section 6. Payments to a Sponsoring Institution. No sum out of receipts of a championship tournament or meet, or from any other source, shall be paid to the college or university sponsoring or acting as "host" for such tournament or meet, except to cover expenses actually incurred in the conduct of the meet.

Section 7. Fees of Allied Members. Institutions which are not active members, but which are members of conferences which are allied members, shall pay to the meet manager an entry fee of \$10.00 for one or more entries in any national meet or tournament conducted by this Association, these fees to be credited as an item of meet receipts.

III.

Regulations Governing Finances of the Association

Section 1. General Fund. All income from membership dues or from the various activities of the Association shall be deposited in the general fund, and, subject to regulations directing its distribution otherwise, shall be available, without restriction, to pay the expenses of the Association as directed by the Executive Committee.

Section 2. Funds for Olympic Games. Funds contributed by the Association to the support of those Olympic sports for which the Association has financial and administrative responsibility shall be raised by a special Olympic Fund Committee of the Association, and from the sum so raised amounts shall be allocated to the support of these several sports. No sums from the income of the Association's

various championship meets or tournaments shall be allocated to the Olympic fund, except as the Olympic Fund Committee, with the approval of the Executive Committee, may direct.

Section 3. Expenditures. Funds of the Association shall be expended under the direction of the Executive Committee under regulations adopted by it.

(1) **Rules Committee Expenses.** The payment of expenses of the members of the several rules committees for attendance at meetings of such committees (whether held in conjunction with the national championship or tournament in the sport involved, or otherwise) shall be limited to one committee meeting per year for each committee, and shall cover only first-class railroad fare and standard (lower berth) Pullman together with a per diem allowance of \$10.00; all bills to be approved in writing by the committee chairman.

Rules committees are requested to hold their meetings in conjunction with the national championship meet or tournament (if any) in their respective sport.

(2) **Olympic Committee Expenses.** The Association shall not pay the expenses of members attending Olympic committee meetings.

(3) **Provisions for Appeal on Expense Regulations.**

To prevent hardship upon a committee or an individual committee member by the operation of the regulations governing the payment of expenses, the treasurer is empowered to make such exceptions to the general regulations in particular cases as he deems advisable.

IV.

Regulations for Determining Qualifications for Membership or Continued Membership in The Association

Section 1. Committees. Two committees shall be created as follows:

(1) **The Constitutional Compliance Committee**, consisting of three members, elected by the Association at the annual meeting upon the nomination of the Committee on Nominations, to serve for a term of three years. At the end of the first three-year term one member shall be elected for one year, one for two years, and the third for three years, so that beginning with the fourth year of the existence of this Committee one member shall be elected each year, in the manner above stated, for a term of three years. One member shall be nominated and elected specifically as Chairman.

In addition to the duties of this committee as hereinafter set forth, it is authorized to make rulings either on its own motion, or at the request of the officers of the Association or of any member institution regarding the interpretation of the constitutional language and, more particularly, to answer inquiries as to whether stated practices, actual or contemplated, are forbidden by, or are consistent with, the provisions of the Constitution. Such rulings and answers shall be deemed final and authoritative, subject only to reversal by vote of the Association in convention assembled.

(2) **The Fact Finding Committee**, consisting of three members, each member to serve only until the accomplishment of the particular task for which the Committee is activated, the duties of the Committee are set forth later herein.

The three members of this Committee shall be designated, as occasion arises for the utilization of its function, from a list of at least fifteen names, which list shall be known as "The Panel," selection of

three to be based upon the nature of the task to be performed, regard being had in each instance to the background, location and general fitness of those designated.

The Panel, from which the membership of the Committee shall, from time to time, be drawn, shall be made up by the Executive Committee. The names, thus placed on the list, shall be those of men in various walks of life, with deep interests in intercollegiate athletics. In so far as may be possible they shall be men of recognized standing, whose work and judgment may be expected to inspire general confidence as to thoroughness of investigation and soundness and fairness of judgment. Though no geographical limitations are imposed, it is expected that various parts of the nation will be represented.

One member of the Panel shall be designated in his selection as Chairman. It is expected that the person so designated shall possess, possibly in a peculiarly high degree, the qualities above stated for membership in the Panel. The Chairman shall function in the manner stated later herein.

Appointments to the Panel and as Chairman thereof shall be for the terms of three years.

Section 2. Administrative Procedure. Upon receipt of information or charges, formal or informal, by the officers of the Association to the effect that some member institution is failing to comply with the provisions of the Constitution, they shall communicate such fact, together with all information then in hand to the Chairman of the Constitutional Compliance Committee. It shall then be the duty of such committee to determine whether there is probable basis for the allegation of non-compliance; in other words, whether the situation is such that the further steps of investigation as provided for herein shall be taken.

Without attempting to declare specifically what steps shall be taken, or not taken, by the Committee, it is expected in general that:

(1) The fact of the complaint or charge thus lodged shall be brought to the attention of the responsible officer or officers of the institution involved, together with a statement as to the nature of the charge. The accused institution presumably will be allowed and expected to file an answer of admission, denial, or explanation; also, if the facts warrant it, a statement that the condition regarding which complaint has been made has been rectified.

(2) If the committee is satisfied upon such basis that there was no foundation for the original complaint or charge, or if they conclude that though there may have been sufficient basis the situation has been corrected, they shall notify the officers of the Association of their conclusion for transmission to the source of the original allegation. It is expected that the Committee will exert reasonable efforts to work out, in cooperation with the accused institution, a correction of any situation involving non-compliance with the Constitution so that the further steps hereinafter provided for may become unnecessary.

(3) If, however, the committee concludes that there is probable cause to conclude that there not only was, but is, **non-compliance**, the matter shall then, with all papers, correspondence, etc. be transmitted to the Chairman of the Panel and such Chairman shall be advised of the conclusion of the Committee.

(4) Upon receipt of such communication from the Constitutional Compliance Committee, the Chairman of the Panel may independently communicate again with the responsible officer or officers of the accused institution. Such communication shall call the attention of the

addressees to the then status of the matter and may invite further evidence of correction of the situation about which the complaint was made.

(5) In the absence of such further evidence satisfying such Chairman, he shall then designate three such persons from the Panel as the Fact Finding Committee referred to above to make a thorough investigation of the situation.

The members of such Fact Finding Committee shall use their judgment as to the required extent and nature of their investigation. They may conduct their investigation on the ground and any refusal or reluctance of the accused institution to cooperate fully may be taken into account by the committee in reaching its conclusion and making its report. It shall be the objective of the Fact Finding Committee to determine, as accurately as possible, the facts necessary for a fair ruling on the question presented.

(6) The Fact Finding Committee, on the conclusion of its study, shall prepare a full report of its conclusions as to the facts. It shall submit such report to the Chairman of the Panel with or without recommendation as to the ruling to be made.

(7) Upon receipt of such report, the Chairman of the Panel shall review it and forward it to the Council of the Association with his recommendation as to the appropriate action, if any.

(8) In the Council the report shall be again reviewed together with the recommendations. It shall be permissible for the Council to delegate its review to a sub-committee of its members.

(9) If disciplinary action, expulsion, suspension, or otherwise, is the final recommendation, the matter shall be referred to the Association in accordance with the requirements of the Constitution.

It is expected that all communications and proceedings, up to the time of the consideration by the Association, shall be kept in strict confidence. In case disciplinary action is taken, then such action shall be made public and shall be noted in the Proceedings of the Association.

V.

Regulations Governing Election to Membership

Section 1. Active Membership. An institution wishing to become an active member of this Association shall make application to the secretary on a form prepared by the secretary, accompanying such application with a check for the annual dues. The secretary shall determine whether the scholastic standing of the applicant meets the requirements of the Association, i.e., whether the applicant is accredited by one or more of six national and regional accrediting agencies acceptable to the Association, or listed by the Committee on Special Projects of the American Association of Collegiate Registrars as an institution offering a bachelor's degree acceptable for admission to graduate standing. If the institution is not so accredited or so listed, the application shall be disapproved and any dues paid refunded. If, however, the institution is so accredited or so listed, it shall be deemed to have satisfied the Association's requirement of acceptable scholastic standards and the secretary shall refer its application to the vice-president of the district in which the institution so applying is located. The vice-president shall then ask the Association's active members in the district to express by mail vote their opinion as to whether the applicant meets the requirements of "acceptable athletic

standards." A favorable vote by two-thirds of the institutions voting shall be required for election to membership provided the total vote cast shall represent at least fifty per cent of the total active membership of the district.

The votes of the member institutions shall be cast by the faculty athletic representative or the faculty athletic committee of the institution. In submitting such applications to vote, the vice-president shall call attention to the conditions and obligations of membership set out in ARTICLE IV, Section 2 of the Constitution.

Section 2. Allied Membership. Athletic Conferences, all of whose members are active members of this Association, may be elected to allied membership by a majority vote of the delegates present at an annual convention or by a majority vote of the Council. If an athletic conference applies for allied membership, and one or more of its institutions are not active members of this Association, the eligibility for membership of such non-member institution or institutions shall be determined under the same procedure as outlined in above Section 1 for the processing of applications for active membership. If an affirmative vote results from the said processing, the Conference then may be elected to allied membership by a majority vote of the delegates present at the annual Convention or by a majority vote of the Council.

ELIGIBILITY RULES FOR N.C.A.A. ATHLETIC EVENTS

Any participant in an athletic contest under the auspices of the N.C.A.A. must meet *all* of the following requirements for eligibility;

Section 1. He must be eligible under the rules of the intercollegiate athletic conference of which his institution is a member, or, if his institution is not a member of any conference, then he must be eligible under the rules of his own institution. *And in addition:-*

Section 2. He must also be eligible under the following rules of the N.C.A.A.:

1. **Regular Status Rule.** (a) A student entered in an N.C.A.A. athletic event must be a matriculated student at the certifying institution. That is, he must have been admitted under the published admission rules of that institution as a regular student in a curriculum leading to a degree or comparable objective. (b) At the time of competition the student must be registered for at least a minimum full-time program of studies as defined by his institution, or if the competition takes place between terms, he must have been so registered in the term immediately preceding the date of competition.

2. **One-Year Rule.** A student is not eligible for competition in an N.C.A.A. event during his freshman year and the interval between terms at the end of that year, or before he has completed one year in residence at the certifying institution after transfer from an institution offering more than two years of college work. (See Notes 1 and 2 below.)

3. **Three-Year Rule.** A student shall not be eligible for competition in an N.C.A.A. event, if he has had three seasons of varsity competition in the sport involved. (See Notes 3 and 4 below.)

4. **Undergraduate Rule.** A student who has received a baccalaureate degree or an equivalent degree, shall not be eligible for any N.C.A.A. athletic event held after the end of the athletic season in which he received his degree. (See Note 5 below.)

5. **Amateur Rule.** A certified student must be an amateur in the sense in which that term is commonly used in American colleges. In particular, he must not have participated in athletics for money compensation.

6. **Boxing.** There are additional eligibility rules for boxing for which reference should be made to the official N.C.A.A. Boxing Guide for 1948.

Note 1. After September 1, 1947, no freshman shall be eligible for N.C.A.A. competition, *the rules of conferences or institutions to the contrary notwithstanding.*

Note 2. A veteran with at least one year of college credit need not be held for the year of residence referred to in Rule 2, if the certifying institution is the only four-year collegiate institution he has attended since his discharge from military service.

Note 3. Competition by a freshman on a varsity team between October 16, 1940 and September 1, 1947 need not be counted as one of the three seasons of varsity competition referred to in Rule 3.

Note 4. Competition by a freshman on a varsity team after September 1, 1947 must be charged as a season of varsity competition and must be counted as one of the three seasons of varsity competition referred to in Rule 3.

Note 5. For possible exception see Eligibility Rules in 1946 N.C.A.A. Yearbook and refer particulars in any case to Chairman of Eligibility Committee for ruling.

**DATES AND SITES OF
1949 MEETS AND TOURNAMENTS**

✓ **Ice Hockey**—March 17, 18, 19, Colorado College,
Colorado Springs, Colo.

✓ **Basketball**—
Western Playoffs: March 18, 19, Kansas City,
Mo.
Eastern Playoffs: March 21, 22, New York,
N. Y.
Finals: March 26, University of Washington,
Seattle, Wash.

✓ **Swimming**—March 24, 25, 26, University of North
Carolina, Chapel Hill, N. C.

✓ **Fencing**—March 25, 26, U. S. Military Academy,
West Point, N. Y.

✓ **Wrestling**—March 25, 26, Colorado A. & M. Col-
lege, Fort Collins, Colo.

Boxing—April 7, 8, 9, Michigan State College,
East Lansing, Mich.

✓ **Gymnastics**—April 16, University of California,
Berkeley, Calif.

✓ **Track and Field**—June 17, 18, University of So.
California, Los Angeles.

✓ **Tennis**—June 20 - 25, University of Texas, Aus-
tin, Tex.

Baseball—
Regional Playoffs: to be completed by June
18.
Finals: June 24, 25.
Sites: To be announced.

✓ **Golf**—June 27 - July 2, Iowa State College, Ames,
Iowa.

✓ **Cross Country**—November 28, Michigan State
College, East Lansing, Mich.